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Austria	1.175 Dkr	1.200 Lek	Orkney	0.700 KOR
Belgium	0.450 Dkr	450 Frs	Portugal	0.250 Esc
Bulgaria	0.250 Frs	1.150 Lek	Rep. of Ireland	0.125 E
C. A. R.	1.00 Kwanza	1.000 Lek	Saudi Arabia	0.007 E
Cyprus	0.250 Lek	1.000 Lek	Spain	0.007 E
Denmark	2.00 Dkr	1.000 Lek	Sweden	0.100 E
Egypt	1.00 P.	1.000 Lek	Turkey	1.000 Lek
Finland	5.00 E	1.000 Lek	U.S. Terra	0.500 Dkr
Germany	2.20 Dkr	1.000 Lek	Turkey	1.000 Dkr
Great Britain	40 P.	1.000 Lek	U.S. Mil.	0.500 Dkr
Greece	1.00 Drs.	2.50 Frs	U.S. Mil.	0.500 Dkr
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ESTABLISHED 1887

Lebanon: From Bad to Worse

As Talks Are Called Off, Factions Move Further Apart

By Thomas L. Friedman

New York Times Service

BEIRUT — The prospects for a genuine settlement of grievances by Lebanon's feuding religious and political factions seem more remote than ever with the government's postponement of Thursday's scheduled opening of a national reconciliation conference.

Despite the assessment last week of Robert C. McFarlane, then the U.S. special envoy for the Middle East, that President Amin Gemayel was on the "threshold of building a

new Lebanon," the situation on the ground is quite to the contrary.

The cease-fire is crumbling a bit more every day, the political smo-

NEWS ANALYSIS

osphere has been poisoned by non-stop bickering among the proposed participants on where to hold the talks, and the public's fears that the negotiations will collapse have sparked major selling of Lebanese pounds, depressing the currency by 5 percent in 10 days.

Syrian Says Lebanese Factions Agree to Hold Talks in Geneva

Reuters

DAMASCUS — Syria's minister of state for foreign affairs, Farouk al-Shar, said Thursday that all Lebanese factions had agreed on Geneva as the site for national reconciliation talks.

In an interview with a U.S. television network, the minister said: "We have just heard that they have agreed among themselves on Geneva as a site for national reconciliation talks."

Asked when the talks might start, he replied: "I have no idea, but it might be very soon."

But the Lebanese leftist opposition and Druze leader, Walid Jumblat, said he had not yet heard that the Lebanese government of President Amin Gemayel had agreed. "I have agreed to Geneva — in fact, it was I who proposed the idea," Mr. Jumblat said. "But we have had no agreement from Gemayel."

Diplomatic sources said Mr. Jumblat had probably not heard of his opponents' agreement as the site because an emissary dealing with all the factions had not yet contacted him.

Reagan Says Syria, Iran Cannot Disrupt Mideast

By Bernard Gwertzman

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has said that the United States will not allow Syria, "aided and abetted by 7,000 Soviet advisers and technicians," to destroy the chances for stability in Lebanon.

He said the Syrians were seeking to do this by "foot-dragging" in the search for peace.

In a televised news conference Wednesday night in the White House, Mr. Reagan also said he did not believe that the "free world" would stand by and allow the Strait of Hormuz "the exit from the Gulf, to be closed to oil traffic by Iran."

The Iranians have threatened to close the strait if the Iraqis, with whom they have been at war since September 1980, use French-made Super Etendard bombers to launch Exocet missiles against Iranian oil targets.

Mr. Reagan refused to go into details on what military actions might be taken if the Iranians closed the strait. "That is for them to wonder about," he said.

Much of the news conference was devoted to Lebanon and the danger to the 1,600 U.S. marines at Beirut airport. The president and his advisers are reviewing Middle East policies, but Mr. Reagan gave no hint of changes. Most of his replies were consistent with known policy.

The United States has in the past criticized Syria for its refusal to be more forthcoming in pulling its troops out of Lebanon and in its support of anti-government forces in Lebanon. Mr. Reagan said the Syrians were causing a "road-block" and that, aided by the Russians, they were "contributing to the disorder and the trouble."

In answer to other questions on foreign policy, he made these points:

• Mr. Reagan's Middle East peace initiative of September 1982 remains in place, but progress hinges on resolving the deadlock in Lebanon.

• The Soviet Union is expected to "negotiate seriously" for arms control agreements and an accord is possible by the end of Mr. Reagan's first term in January 1985 despite the "great propaganda effort" now going on. The Russians will see that the United States is determined to go ahead with the deployment of missiles in Western Europe and will not "unilaterally" disarm.



Ronald Reagan

• There is no comparison between Lebanon and Vietnam, and, in particular, between the problems faced by the marines and the defeat suffered by the French at Dien Bien Phu in 1954 because, the president said, the French "didn't have a stand by and allow the Strait of Hormuz" the exit from the Gulf, to be closed to oil traffic by Iran.

• The president and several other participants are known to feel that the Syrians are the dynamic force behind the opposition, that the talks will consequently be nothing more than a charade and that direct Syrian-Lebanese talks could be much more productive. According to Western diplomats, no substantive staff work has been done and no detailed proposals have been drafted by the government or the opposition.

A second problem bedeviling the talks is the deep mistrust between the participants — several of whom have tried to assassinate one another — and the fact that some of them

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

INSIDE

■ China and Britain said that their latest talks on Hong Kong's future were "useful and constructive." Page 2.

■ A U.S. tax bill approved by a House committee modifies an earlier \$73 billion target for new revenue to \$3 billion. Page 3.

■ Kenzo and Alesis two designers who prove that, in Paris, talent can go a long way. Hebe Dorsey reports. Page 4.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ U.S. GNP grew at a brisk 7.9 percent annual rate in the third quarter. Page 11.

■ Japan's cabinet is expected to approve steps to stimulate the economy and ease trade barriers. Page 11.

WEEKEND

■ *Granta* magazine, edited in Cambridge, is in the vanguard of the English literary revival. Vicki Elliott reports. Page 7.

By Edward Cody
Washington Post Service

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados — Prime Minister Maurice Bishop of Grenada and five of his top officials, including three cabinet ministers, were slain by army troops, and General Hudson Austin proclaimed himself on Thursday the country's new leader as head of a new Revolutionary Military Council.

According to several reports, Mr. Bishop and the other officials were executed Wednesday night after his followers freed him from house arrest and he was recaptured.

The killings provoked revulsion in neighboring Caribbean countries and the Caribbean Common Market, Caricom, scheduled an emergency foreign ministers' meeting for Saturday to consider the political sanctions against the island's new

Marxist-oriented leadership, including possible expulsion.

The government's official Radio Free Grenada, monitored here, warned islanders Thursday of General Austin's orders for an "all day, all night" curfew, with any violators to be shot on sight.

It said only workers in "essential services" would obtain passes to move about the island, which Mr. Bishop and his Marxist New Jewel Movement took control of in March 1979.

The island remained shut off to visitors late Thursday, with its only functioning airport closed and telecommunications difficult.

Mr. Bishop began a close alliance with Cuba and the Soviet Union after taking power, and Cuba provided aid and manpower for construction of a new 9,000-foot (2,727-meter) airport runway.

Reagan administration officials

have warned that the new airport would provide the Soviet Union and Cuba with a potential forward airbase along Caribbean sea lanes, which carry up to 60 percent of U.S. imports. The \$71-million facility was scheduled for completion next year.

General Austin said that Mr. Bishop, Foreign Minister Unison Whiteman, Education Minister Jacqueline Croot, Housing Minister Norris Bain and two union leaders, Vincent Noel and Fitzroy Bain, were among those killed Wednesday night in a shootout at army headquarters in Fort Rupert overlooking the capital of St. George's.

Other sources, including Fitzroy Bain's wife and other witnesses, said Thursday, however, that the Bishop's group had surrendered to a special army unit surrounding Fort Rupert.

These informants, whose ac-

counts were relayed by diplomatic sources, said Mr. Bishop and the other officials were separated from their supporters and their hands on their heads, were led back into the army headquarters before being executed.

A demonstration Wednesday by several thousand persons freed Mr. Bishop from house arrest, and it appeared to indicate that he had retained popularity among the island's 110,000 inhabitants. Many of the demonstrators accompanied Mr. Bishop to Fort Rupert.

Sources contacted Thursday on Grenada said that Mr. Bishop began negotiating with some army officers at the fort for support against a challenge from Deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard, but that several truckloads of special troops then drove up and recaptured him.

General Austin, a former consta-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

By Henry Tanner
International Herald Tribune

BONN — Two-thirds through the "peace week" that had been billed as the start of West Germany's "hot autumn," the excessive heat that many had feared has not materialized.

The demonstrations have been nonviolent, with one brief exception at Bremenhaven, where outside "autonomous" groups clashed with police.

The turnout at local sit-ins, peace prayers, concerts, women's demonstrations and other events throughout the country has been less than some organizers and most of the press predicted. But the real test comes Friday and Saturday, with the mass rallies scheduled in Bonn, Stuttgart, Neu-Ulm, Hamburg and West Berlin.

West German officials and for-

ignorant masses and whether violence can be prevented.

Observers of the movement withheld judgment Thursday, saying the organizers deliberately wanted an unspectacular start to avoid frightening away their supporters in the churches, the unions and among noncommunist citizens generally.

The political texture of the pro-

test movement has dramatically changed during the last few days, with the Social Democratic Party not only officially taking part in the campaign but perhaps taking it over. The movement has been spearheaded by the Greens, party of pacifists and civil rights and environmental militants.

Willy Brandt, former chancellor

and chairman of the Social Democratic Party, invited to address the main rally in Bonn on Saturday and accepted after consultation with other leaders of the party.

In a television interview, he left

no doubt that he would come out unequivocally against the stationing of U.S. Pershing-2 missiles in West Germany. The party will officially define its position only at its congress in mid-November, immediately before deployment is scheduled to begin.

Asked by the television reporter whether he would speak merely as "Citizen Brandt," he answered yes, but added that his person could not be separated from the position he held in the party. Mr. Brandt thus made it clear that he was certain the party would follow his lead.

Former Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and an ever smaller minority of Social Democratic leaders are sticking to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization decision in favor of deployment. Mr. Schmidt made this clear again in a speech in Hamburg this week.

He also accused former President Jimmy Carter of having

brought about the present situation

Brazil Pay Plan Is Modified After Defeat in House

By Rene Villegas

Reuters

BRASILIA — The Brazilian government ordered immediate modifications in its wage-restraint measure Thursday after the National Congress defeated legislation to restrict pay increases.

The legislation thrown out by the lower house Wednesday night

Brazil is unlikely to meet another

yearly requirements. Page 11.

would have set pay increases at 80 percent of the inflation rate.

A presidential decree Thursday guaranteed that all salaried workers earning up to \$130 per month, which is more than four-fifths of the Brazilian work force, would get pay increases equivalent to the full official inflation rate.

The president's new decree becomes law immediately, under the Brazilian system, with the National Congress having about three months to approve or reject it.

Trade union leaders in São Paulo said that with the defeat of the proposed law, a planned strike on Oct. 25 against government economic policies would probably not be held.

Bankers said defeat of the government's legislation did not mean the collapse of Brazil's debt-financing negotiations with the International Monetary Fund and commercial banks.

The decree, which included tax measures and rent and mortgage restraint, should be as effective as the rejected law would have been in reaching IMF economic targets, they said.

The new decree uses a sliding scale, The Associated Press reported. Higher-paid workers will receive smaller increases, only 27 percent of the inflation rate for those making \$1,700 a month. Those with even higher wages must negotiate with employers for any raise.

"Our targets were only people who we could identify positively as the ones who were shooting at us," Corporal McGlynn said. "This guy was shooting at us, that's for sure."

Abu Rabia said he did not know who started sniping at the U.S. force, but he was glad that an informal cease-fire had been worked out after the killing of the two marines. He suggested that the Christian Phalangist militia may have tried to draw the marines into a battle with Amal to scuttle reconciliation talks between warring factions.

"Our targets were only people who we could identify positively as the ones who were shooting at us," Corporal McGlynn said. "This guy was shooting at us, that's for sure."

Abu Rabia identified the boy as Ali Hazadim, and said that, after treatment, he was taken to south Lebanon for safety.

The marine spokesman, Major Robert Jordan, who said he watched through a high-powered telescope as this correspondent

and commander public property. The defeated bill was announced in July to cut the three-figure inflation rate and reduce public spending. It was followed by a breakthrough in negotiations with the IMF.

A Turning Point

Peter T. Kilborn of The New York Times reported from São Paulo:

Mr. Figueiredo's use of emergency powers to calm the debate over wages marks a turning point for the military government's struggle with oppressive foreign debts on the one hand, and, on the other, its commitment toward *abertura*, a Portuguese word used to describe the opening toward a democratic government.

Britain and China Plan More Hong Kong Talks After a 'Useful' Session

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BELING — China and Britain said Thursday their latest talks on the future of Hong Kong were "useful and constructive" and that further sessions would be held next month.

Bound by a mutual pledge of confidentiality, neither side would comment on the latest two-day round of negotiations over Hong Kong's future after a British lease expires in 1997, except to say in a brief statement:

"The Chinese and British sides held useful and constructive talks on Oct. 19 and 20. It was agreed that the next round of talks will be held on Nov. 14 and 15 in Beijing."

Western diplomats, unwilling to read too much into the communiqué, said the phrase "useful and constructive," which was dropped from the previous two rounds of talks, and the fact that the talks were to resume in less than a month were reasonably promising signs.

The latest talks in Beijing were the fifth session since July on the colony's future after 1997, when China intends to regain sovereignty.

After the fourth round in September, the two sides refused to describe the results of the talks, implying the negotiations had stalled. Business confidence in

Hong Kong plummeted and the Hong Kong dollar hit a record low of 9.50 to the U.S. dollar.

The colony's government stepped in last week to bolster the currency, ending its nine-year unfettered float by setting an official rate of 7.80 to the U.S. dollar.

The bilateral talks began after Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain visited Beijing in September 1982.

Chinese leaders told her they planned to take back Hong Kong while allowing its people to maintain their freewheeling capitalist style of life.

The two sides agreed to begin discussions aimed at maintaining Hong Kong's prosperity and stability.

While most of Hong Kong is due to revert to China when a British lease expires, Hong Kong island and the tip of the Kowloon Peninsula are held by Britain "in perpetuity" under 19th century treaties extracted from the crumbling Manchu Empire.

Mrs. Thatcher is reported to have insisted during her Beijing talks that these treaties remain valid, while China argued that they were imposed by force and were therefore "unequal" and invalid. (Reuters, UPI)

Pakistan Denies Report Of 22 Killings by Army

Reuters

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — An opposition spokesman said Thursday that government troops backed by helicopter gunships had killed 22 people in Pakistan's Sind province but the government immediately denied the report.

U.S. Spy Suspect Aids FBI Inquiry

United Press International

SAN FRANCISCO — A California electronics engineer accused of spying has given the FBI the location of a cache of secret defense documents estimated at up to 200 pounds (160 kilograms), his attorney said Thursday.

James D. Harper, 49, who was refused bail Wednesday by a U.S. Magistrate Owen E. Woodruff, has been accused of selling U.S. military information to the Soviet KGB through an agent in Poland over an eight-year period.

According to his attorney, William Dougherty, Mr. Harper was being held Thursday by federal marshals at an undisclosed location. "He's cooperating," the attorney said. "He has a lot of information."

Floods Kill 21 in Bangkok

United Press International

BANGKOK — Bangkok residents waded through the worst monsoon flooding in 30 years Thursday as tropical storms across Thailand killed at least 21 persons.

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STATE VISIT — President François Mitterrand of France reviewed a guard of honor on his arrival Thursday in England for talks with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. The leaders were said to have skirted the difficult issue of European Community finances and to have reaffirmed their support for the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Europe.

Bonn Social Democratic Leader Urges Acceptance of Soviet Missile Proposal

New York Times Service

BONN — Egon Bahr, the dismamert expert of the opposition Social Democratic Party, has recommended accepting the Soviet Union's standing offer for a settlement of the stalled Geneva negotiations on medium-range weapons.

In an article that appeared Thursday in Vorwärts, the Social Democratic weekly, Mr. Bahr said acceptance of the Soviet Union's offer to reduce its missile force to a level equivalent to that of France and Britain combined would meet the aim of the Atlantic alliance to restore an East-West balance in Europe starting in December to counter the Soviet missiles and for simultaneous negotiations.

"If one accepts in principle the offer, on the ground that the French and British weapons are intended for national defense and not as part of the alliance's arsenal, Moscow has said that, from its point of view, it makes little difference whether a missile aimed at Soviet targets is marked for the defense of a particular country or for the common NATO arsenal."

The so-called double-track policy of the alliance calls both for the stationing of 572 new U.S. cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in five NATO nations in Europe starting in December to counter the Soviet missiles and for simultaneous negotiations.

The Social Democrats, at a special party convention on Nov. 18 and 19, are likely to express opposition to the U.S. missile deployment. Although the party has been consistently critical of the U.S. negotiating position in Geneva, Mr. Bahr's article appeared to mark the first time that a party spokesman had endorsed the Soviet offer.

Leader Slain In Grenada

(Continued from Page 1)

ble and prison guard, was reported to have sided with Mr. Coard and with what he said was a majority of the Central Committee of Mr. Bishop's New Jewel Movement in a power struggle that broke into the open a month ago.

Radio Free Grenada has not mentioned Mr. Coard's name since Monday, however, and it was unclear what authority, if any, he had over General Austin.

The radio said that the nation would be governed by the new 16-member Revolutionary Military Council, led by General Austin and comprising "officers from different departments of the People's Revolutionary Army."

Prime Minister Edward Seaga of Jamaica, a critic of Mr. Bishop's pro-Cuban policies, said Thursday that the coup had caused the "greatest anxiety" within the Caribbean Community of former British colonies.

General Austin was minister of communications, works and labor as well as army commander under Mr. Bishop.

Although the 45-year-old general opposed Prime Minister Gairy in the 1970s, he was not previously seen to be among the leadership of Grenada's Marxist-oriented government under Mr. Bishop.

Diplomats here said that General Austin and Mr. Coard both supported Mr. Bishop's friendship with Cuba and the Soviet Union.

Prime Minister Tom Adams of Barbados said: "I was horrified at these brutal and vicious murders, the most vicious act to disfigure the West Indies since the days of slavery."

The opposition is demanding the lifting of martial law, imposed six years ago, and general elections.



Maurice Bishop

more than 2,000 men, had been under General Austin's command since its inception after the 1979 overthrow of Prime Minister Eric Gairy.

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West German 'Peace Week' Has Been Subdued So Far

(Continued from Page 1)

the peace militants, in effect, "You need Brandt, otherwise people abroad will take you for a bunch of crazies."

Before the March elections, which the Social Democrats lost, Mr. Brandt had called on his party to wage a more leftist campaign. He argued that a majority of voters were standing to the left of the now governing center-right coalition and would plump for the Social Democrats if only the party knew how to mobilize them.

Instead, the Social Democrats lost many voters to the Greens, who entered parliament for the first time. Fear of being "overtaken" on the left by the Greens and other peace militants is often mentioned as an important element in the party's attitude toward the movement.

There have been many polls during the past six months showing large majorities of West Germans rejecting the deployment of the Pershing missiles either outright or conditionally.

Two of the most recent polls seem to indicate that the peace movement has acquired a degree of recognition as a political force beyond the immediate missile issue.

In one poll, 77 percent of those interviewed said they regarded the movement as a positive factor, while in another poll, only one in 50 said he or she believed the movement would be able to stop the deployment of the new weapons.

■ Dispute Over Figures

Leaders of the West German anti-missile movement said Thursday that one million people had participated in the protests this week. The Associated Press reported Bonn government sources said the figure was grossly exaggerated. "They have counted each person 10 times," a spokesman said.

In a news conference in Bonn, the missile opponents also said the demonstrations were just the beginning of protests that would continue through the planned NATO deployment of nuclear missiles.

The biggest demonstration Thursday was reported in West Berlin, where a spokesman said 20,000 students left class to form human chains around school buildings and march through the streets.

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■ Reagan, Craxi in Agreement

President Ronald Reagan and Prime Minister Bettino Craxi of Italy reaffirmed Thursday their determination to deploy medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe if U.S.-Soviet negotiations fail to produce progress on an agreement for eliminating such weapons, The Washington Post reported.

Mr. Craxi said the Geneva talks

"must remain open" in the hope of producing an accord. But he said that if the Russians remained intransigent or attempted to maintain a "nuclear monopoly" within Europe, the NATO allies would station the missiles.

Spain Pledges

Drive Against Terrorism

Basque Killing of Officer Provokes Demonstrations

Reuters

MADRID — Spain's Socialist government said Thursday it would step up measures to counter violence in the Basque region after separatist guerrillas shot dead a kidnapped army captain when their demands were rejected.

Political parties and unions called demonstrations in Madrid and Bilbao for Friday to condemn the killing of Captain Alberto Martin. The interior minister, Jose Barrionuevo, announced plans to tighten existing anti-terrorist measures.

Mr. Barrionuevo said the police presence in the Basque region would be reinforced and the government would study harsher penalties for terrorist crimes.

The defense minister, Narciso Serra, and army chiefs attended the funeral Thursday of Captain Barrios, who was seized two weeks ago by a tiny faction of the Basque guerrilla group ETA, the initials of the Basque words for Basque Homeland and Freedom. His body was found Wednesday on the outskirts of Bilbao.

In telephone calls to Basque newspapers, the ETA faction, the so-called Eighth Assembly political-military wing, said it had "executed" Captain Barrios, an army pharmacist, after the government refused its demands for a statement to be read on television condemning a trial of nine alleged ETA guerrillas due to start next week.

Spain's state-owned television company summarized the statement in news broadcasts but said the full text would be read only after the captain was released.

WORLD BRIEFS

2 Policemen Cleared in U.K. Shooting

LONDON (AP) — A jury has cleared two detectives who shot an unarmed man they mistook for Britain's most-wanted criminal.

Constables John Jarman and Peter Finch, both 38, were acquitted by a jury Wednesday of charges related to the wounding of Stephen Waldorf, 27, a film editor, who was shot five times Jan. 14 by the detectives as he sat in a parked car. Constable Finch pistol-whipped Mr. Waldorf as he lay wounded, according to testimony.

The issue was not whether the two officers did the shooting, but whether they were justified in doing it for reasons of self-defense. The detectives testified they believed Mr. Waldorf was David Martin, 26, who was wanted for shooting a policeman, Scotland Yard said both men would remain suspended until it was decided whether they should face a disciplinary board.

UN Rejects Anti-Israeli Move by Iran

UNITED NATIONS, New York (UPI) — The five Scandinavian countries Thursday successfully shelved an Iranian attempt to expel Israel from the UN General Assembly.

The assembly approved a Nordic motion not to take action on an Iranian amendment to a UN Credentials Committee report that would have deprived Israel of its right to a seat in the assembly by 79 votes to 43 against and 19 abstentions.

Saying the United Nations should "punify" itself, Ambassador Said Rajaei-Khorassani of Iran demanded that Israel be expelled for its "expansionist policies." Libya and Syria backed the Iranian move. The United States had warned it would walk out and withdraw its financial support if Israel's credentials were successfully challenged.

Chinese and Russians to Double Trade

BEIJING (AP) — China and the Soviet Union agreed Thursday to double their trade, increase the number of exchange students on each side from 10 to 100 and modernize a Soviet-built textile factory in Harbin, foreign diplomats said.

Nonetheless, the results fell short of Soviet hopes and expectations they said. No progress was reported on removing the obstacles to normalization: China's demand that the Soviet Union stops supporting Vietnam's occupation of Cambodia, withdraw Soviet troops from Afghanistan, reduce troops along the Chinese-Soviet border and reduce the number of SS-20 missiles in the Far East, the diplomats said.

No formal accords were signed in the latest round of consultations that began on Oct. 6, but both sides agreed to double 1983 trade from an estimated \$815 million to \$1.63 billion. Total Chinese-U.S. trade in 1982 was \$5.2 billion and more than 10,000 Chinese students and researchers are in the United States.

Centrist Unions Gain in French Vote

PARIS (AP) — Centrist unions were the biggest winners and leftist unions the principal losers as France voted for union representatives on social security organizations in a nationwide ballot. However, the Communist-led Confédération Générale du Travail remained the largest

The union representatives will sit with management on 246 local boards that manage about 500 billion francs (\$63 billion) in health insurance, family allowance and pension funds. Early returns confirmed projections based on polls taken among voters in indicating that the Communist-led union had lost about seven points, from 36.8 to 29.1 percent in popularity since the last vote involving union members last year.

The projections also showed the centrist Force Ouvrière had overtaken the Socialist-leaning Confédération Française Démocratique du Travail as the second most popular union grouping in the nation. Force Ouvrière was credited with 24.8 percent, up from 17 percent, while the Socialist-dominated union dropped from 23.5 to 19.8 percent. Two other centrist unions also increased their support for a total of 26.3 percent of the vote.

For the Record

Thunderstorms in South Africa left more than an inch of rain over much of the country, ending a two-year drought Wednesday night. Three persons were killed by lightning and two were drowned in the Johannesburg and Pretoria areas. (UPI)

A railroad slowdown in the Netherlands by workers to protest government plans to cut wages of public employees went into its fourth day Thursday, halting about a quarter of Dutch trains. (Reuters)

The Soviet Union launched a cargo satellite Thursday carrying "pendable materials" to the Salyut-7 space station, which some reports have said is drifting after its propellant leaked into space. (AP)

The Mexican Army and Navy rushed emergency supplies to the Pacific Ocean resort of Mazatlan on Thursday for 25,000 people left homeless by a hurricane. (AP)

Iran launched its third offensive since July 22 in the Kurdish mountains of western Iran to clear rebel bases and put border towns beyond Iraqi artillery range, the official Iranian press agency reported Thursday. (AP)

Corrections

The captions with photographs of two Nobel prize winners, Henry Taube and William A. Fowler, were reversed in Thursday's Herald Tribune.

The two American scientists are correctly identified at right.

Because of erroneous information supplied to the Herald Tribune, the nine-month revenue of Merck & Co. was incorrectly reported in Wednesday's editions. The pharmaceutical company had revenue of \$2.39 billion in the period, up from \$2.71 billion a year earlier.

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U.S. Tax Bill Modifies Aim to Raise \$73 Billion To Target of \$8 Billion

By Joel Havemann
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — When Congress approved a federal budget four months ago, it envisioned a bill of a tax bill that would help eat into deficits by raising \$73 billion in new revenues over three years. But the House Ways and Means Committee has now given birth to a tax bill that, to its critics, looks more like a mouse.

The bill, which attracted the support of committee Democrats and Republicans alike Wednesday, would raise about \$8 billion over three years from a variety of changes in the tax code. The committee's chairman, Representative Dan Rostenkowski, an Illinois Democrat, said: "We try to do what's doable."

The problem remains that a somewhat larger tax bill will prove "doable." Mr. Rostenkowski himself plans to seek the support of his committee Democrats for a freeze of some tax cuts that are scheduled to go into effect next year. If he gets it, he will offer his proposal as an amendment to the committee bill when it goes before the full House next week.

Beyond that, some Democratic liberals and freshmen are preparing an amendment that would raise the full \$73 billion, but that effort appears doomed to failure in the House. And whatever proves acceptable in the House will have to clear the Republican-controlled Senate, which is well aware that President Ronald Reagan opposes major tax increases of all kinds.

The Ways and Means Committee bill would raise practically no money from individuals. It would

exempt many fringe benefits, including merchandise discounts, free parking and tuition reductions, from taxes. In the past, the Treasury Department has tried to include some of these benefits in income, and a congressionally imposed moratorium on such efforts will expire at the end of this year.

Most of the changes would fall on corporations. Perhaps the most controversial would limit the authority of states and municipalities to issue tax-free bonds for the purpose of financing industrial development.

The bill would deny tax benefits in cases in which governmental units lease property from corporations. Businesses have recently turned quick profits by investing in property, claiming the related tax breaks and then leasing the property to tax-exempt governmental bodies, which cannot take advantage of the investment tax benefits themselves.

It would also change the tax rules that govern life insurance companies. Under the bill, according to the Ways and Means Committee staff, the life insurance industry would pay about \$3 billion a year in taxes, compared to \$2 billion now. But without any new law at all, some temporary rules now governing the industry would expire at the end of the year, and its taxes would automatically go up to \$3.33 billion.

Ways and Means Committee Republicans would support no more. Barber B. Conable Jr. of New York, the top-ranking Republican on the committee, said a big tax increase was not the proper way to reduce the deficit.

Reagan Warns Syria, Iran Against Moves in Mideast

(Continued from Page 1)
problem to snipers who were "just individuals that are out murdering."

He said "we're not sitting idly by," but "looking at every option and everything that we can do that can leave us in the position to carry out the mission for which they were sent and, at the same time, make their lives safer."

■ Reagan Hedges on 2nd Term
David Hoffman of The Washington Post reported

President Reagan sidestepped the question of his re-election plans but plunged squarely into the rhetorical battle over economic recovery.

Mr. Reagan offered few clues about his re-election plans other than to promise a decision before his 73rd birthday Feb. 6. Asked if it might be made by Christmas, he said: "It's possible. I'm unpredictable in many ways."

He opened the 32-minute news conference with a declaration that the first 1,000 days of his presidency have brought about "great strides" in the economy.

Mr. Reagan, who this week authorized the formation of a re-elect-

Split Widens In Lebanon

(Continued from Page 1)
do not particularly want to be recalled.

Since the cease-fire went into effect on Sept. 26, all sides have been using the breathing spell not to exchange ideas but to prepare for another bout of fighting that everyone seems certain will be the result of the enterprise. The Americans have been shipping artillery rounds to the Lebanese Army. Mr. Jumblat has reinforced his positions in the Chouf mountains with arms from Libya, Syria and Iran while getting Druze to defect from the Lebanese Army — including the chief of staff, Nadim al-Hakim. The Christian Phalangist militia has been shuttling men and weapons to its last major stronghold in the area, the Kharab district along the coast between Beirut and Sidon. Everyone is now poised for the next round.

Finally, the differences between the two sides on the issues on the agenda are so wide that it is virtually impossible to see how the gaps could be bridged in a short time. Time is critical now because the longer the national reconciliation debate drags on, the more likely it becomes that the cease-fire will break down.

Moreover, the Moslems in general, and the Druze and Shites in particular, are demanding that the Christians agree to share more political and economic power. Privately, however, the Christians are saying that they intend to do no such thing and would prefer to stall for time in the hope that the balance of power will eventually shift back in their favor.

"We figure if we can just hold out until 1985," a senior Christian militia leader remarked last week, "the Israelis will attack the Syrians again, and everything will look different."

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Pentagon Drafts '85 Budget Calling For Increase; Challenges Expected

By Richard Halloran
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger has prepared a 1985 military budget with a large increase that seems certain to draw fire from the Office of Management and Budget and Congress, and also from Democrats in next year's political campaign.

Defense Department documents show that the Pentagon has prepared a \$322.5-billion budget for the fiscal year beginning next October. This would be 17.7 percent larger than the \$274.1 billion initially requested for this fiscal year, without accounting for inflation.

President Ronald Reagan indicated Wednesday night that the new budget would not contain vast sums for research and development of new weapons to defend the United States from missile attack. He asserted that recent press reports had been "greatly exaggerated" when they said that a study commission had recommended the expenditure of \$18 billion to \$27 billion for "star wars" development over the next five years.

On the Defense Department's proposed budget, Pentagon officials said Mr. Weinberger wanted to recover funds in the 1985 budget

to make up for congressional cuts in the 1984 budget.

The 1984 fiscal year began Oct. 1, but Congress has not yet completed the annual budget. After congressional votes later this fall, the Pentagon's 1984 budget is expected to end up around \$263 billion. In that case the 1985 budget proposal would be 22 percent greater than this year's budget, rather than 17.7 percent.

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On the Defense Department's proposed budget, Pentagon officials said Mr. Weinberger wanted to recover funds in the 1985 budget

generation of nerve gas weapons.

The Associated Press reported from Washington.

The subcommittee had already nearly halved the \$114.6 million in nerve gas funds that had been authorized this fall, but Representative John Edward Porter, Republican of Illinois, pressed for the full deletion.

Doctors' organizations, including the American Medical Association, vehemently opposed the legislative proposal under which doctors would have to accept Medicare rates as "payment in full" for hospital services. The purpose of the new requirement, according to its supporters, would be to prevent doctors from trying to offset the effects of the freeze by raising their charges to Medicare beneficiaries.

John Sherman, a spokesman for the Ways and Means Committee, described the panel's action as a

House Panel Endorses Limit to Medicare Fees Cost-Cutting Move Would Make Doctors Accept Payments Set by Government

By Robert Pear
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The House Ways and Means Committee has voted to recommend a major change in the Medicare program under which physicians treating hospital patients would have to accept fees set by the government and could not bill patients for any additional amounts.

At present, the Medicare program gives doctors two alternatives for collecting the law by getting all their doctors to agree to the new arrangement.

The committee also voted Wednesday to impose a six-month freeze on maximum charges allowed to physicians treating hospital patients under Medicare, the health insurance program for 26 million elderly and 3 million disabled people in the United States. Committee officials estimated that the freeze would save the federal government a least \$920 million over the next three years.

The government spent more than \$50 billion on Medicare in the fiscal year that ended last month. The cost of the program has been growing at an average rate of about 18 percent a year since the mid-1970s.

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John Sherman, a spokesman for the Ways and Means Committee, described the panel's action as a

"bold step" to help control the costs of Medicare and to protect the beneficiaries. But he and other committee aides predicted that many of the hospitals in the United States would join doctors in lobbying against the proposal because it would require hospitals to obtain certain commitments from their physicians to ensure compliance.

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Fine Finish for Summer Collections

Kenzo, Alaia and 2 Versions of the Rags-to-Riches Story

By Hebe Dorsey

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Two brilliant designers closed the Paris fashion season, both of them hardly over 5 feet tall. Kenzo Takada is Japanese, Azzedine Alaia Tunisian; both arrived penniless about 20 years ago and made Paris their homes. Both are proof that in this city, the artist is king and talent is the best passport to fame and money. Kenzo now heads a \$22-million empire, and Alaia, who really only exploded on the scene three years ago, sells to 200 boutiques all throughout the world.

Kenzo, who was the first to show clothes in a wild, three-ring circus, did an encore this season with a party that was a measure of his success. Gone are the days of his

first collection, made of fabrics from remnant stores.

On Thursday, he took over the chateau of Maisons-Laffitte, 13 miles (20 kilometers) outside Paris, where 2,500 people piled up for a black-tie evening starting with a 5 A.M. breakfast — a little divertissement

PARIS FASHION

that reportedly cost 1.6 million francs (\$200,000).

The show's finale, held in a transparent plastic tent, consisted of 1,001 night odalisques swathed in gold lame, under a sky bursting with gold fireworks. The chateau itself (which like many chateaux in France can be hired for a price) was illuminated and sumptuously decorated with mountains of flowers banking stairways. There were a rock concert, several auction sales, fortune tellers and a casino with roulette and blackjack. Kenzo loves gambling.

The clothes were presented with

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just as much drama. Male and female models danced their way down a Folies Bergere stairway. Kenzo used ottomans and eccentric accessories, including Yemeni and African headgear and shimmering gold lame veils teamed with gold leaf crowns. Behind the histrionics were brilliant clothes touched with Kenzo's unique freshness and rare sense of humor.

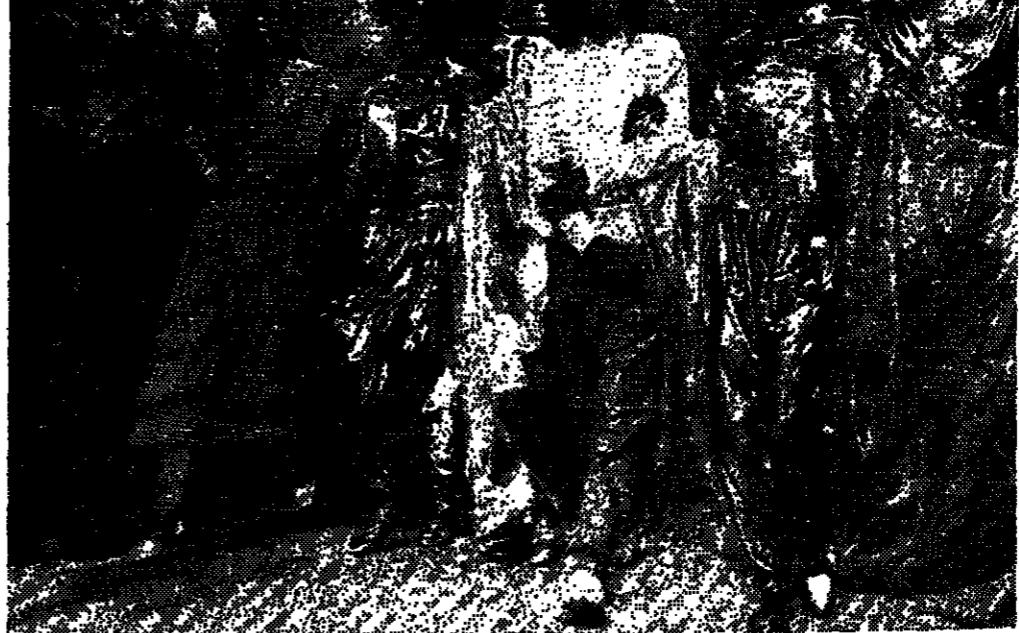
The collection was also totally about summer, a rare phenomenon in Paris. Fabrics and colors were fresh and colorful, with both dark, sophisticated stripes and naive candy stripes, splashy rose prints and cotton knits with a touch of tribal African folklore. The opening was strongly Japanese: immense robes, their huge kimono sleeves pushed way up.

Kenzo soon switched back to a lean, long and controlled look, showing shows some of the best new suits in Paris. They had small spencer, one-button jackets and firmly wrapped-around skirts, sash and belt neatly defining the hips. Sometimes, the skirt came over long johns, a new idea that also cropped up at Alaia's. Other memorable clothes were black smoking suits, tiered taffeta doll's dresses, lamés in three different colors and textures in the same evening outfit. The spirit of the collection, the carefree boyishness still alive after all these years, won Kenzo a wild ovation.

At Alaia's, there was no trace of Hollywood production, no frills, no fuss — not even a program. Everybody got a stereotyped checklist

DEATH NOTICE

SOTRIS TH. AGGELEIDIS, 26 years old, one of the diplomatic advisors of the Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou and the former collaborator of the I.M.T. Athens office, for almost four years, died in Athens on Monday, October 17, in a tragic car accident.



Kenzo surrounded by odalisques at his lavish show in the chateau of Maisons-Laffitte.

with numbers and prices, some still in line, because the knits are made in Italy.

The cast of characters included Alaia, a couple of seamstresses nervously putting in last stitches, two models and a harried hairdresser, all jammed into a tiny room spilling over with bolts of fabric. This did not discourage buyers who for the last three weeks have been quietly taking turns standing on kitchen chairs in a tiny living room to watch another wonderful show, packed with inspired clothes.

Alaia's clothes have had extraordinary exposure in women's magazines. Buyers who found him a little difficult to sell in the conservative French provinces won't have this problem anymore. Alaia, though still doing his sculptured suits, added roomier clothes, including long coats over pants and sweaters.



Alaia and a model in his cramped Left Bank studio.

C.S. Thomas, Ex-Secretary Of Navy, Dies

GOP Official Also Led Trans World Airlines

United Press International

CORONA DEL MAR, California — Charles Sparks Thomas, 86, a former secretary of the navy, a Republican Party finance chairman and president of TWA, died Monday at his home.

Mr. Thomas headed the Foreman and Clark clothing store chain before serving as secretary of the navy from 1954 to 1957 under President Eisenhower. He was president of Trans World Airlines from 1958 to 1960. He also served as Republican national finance chairman for two terms.

■ Other deaths: Claude Dassu, 48, president of the European space program's U.S. branch, Wednesday of a heart attack near Paris while watching the launching of the Ariane missile, space officials said Thursday.

Val Peterson, 80, a three-term Republican governor of Nebraska and former ambassador to Denmark and Finland, Sunday in Fremont, Nebraska.

J. Edwin Mazz, 67, retired chairman and chief executive officer of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co., Monday at his home in Moultonboro, New Hampshire.

John Matheson Dodge, 78, who helped develop a radar system that warned Britain of air attacks during World War II, Wednesday.

Bernice Karinska, 97, who won an Oscar for her work in 1948 for her costuming of Ingrid Bergman in "Joan of Arc," and who designed costumes for the choreographer George Balanchine for 45 years and the New York City Ballet for more than three decades, Tuesday in New York.

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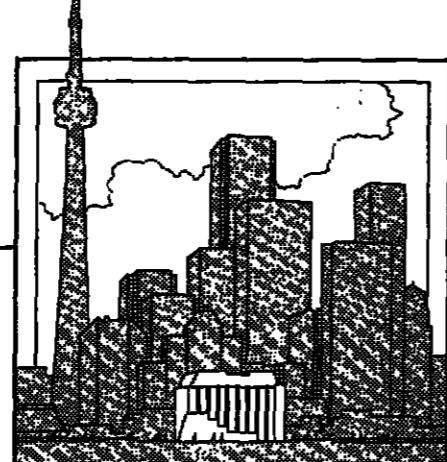
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Argentines Flock to New Films to Take Hard Look at Political Heritage

By Edward Schumacher
New York Times Service

BUENOS AIRES — Some people in the crowded theater clapped as old film clips showed the bashed Eva spending passionately from a balcony. Many booted when the film switched to an official of the present military government. A few shouted "Traitor!"

But almost everyone cringed when yet another government, civilian or military, fell and Argentines spilled into the streets to cheer.

The film, "The Lost Republic," a collection of rare clips showing how only one elected Argentine government in the last 53 years completed its term, has had people storming box offices for six weeks.

Much of the film's subject matter was taboo just a year ago. But while the film's popularity reflects a flowering of expression and a revision of Argentine cinema as censorship is lifted, it and a number of other popular new Argentine movies have also struck a deeper chord in the body politic.

"What we are living through is

"There is a great disillusionment today," Mario Sábato, a leading filmmaker, said in an interview, "and we are holding a mirror up to see just what happened to us."

The military, after seven and a half years in power, has promised elections in two weeks. The films have captured a national mood of doubt and self-criticism as Argentines search beyond the military to faults in themselves to explain the failure of democracy.

Bookstores are filled with historical and political works agonizing on failings ranging from the defeat in the Falklands war last year to the 50-year slide from economic equality with Canada to economic miseria today.

The theater, long the most active in Latin America, is teeming with dozens of political plays. A two-month program of 17 new works put on by leading directors and actors is focused on the country's recent past. Authority, torture, liberty and fear are among the subjects.

"Theater, long the most active in Latin America, is teeming with dozens of political plays. A two-month program of 17 new works put on by leading directors and actors is focused on the country's recent past. Authority, torture, liberty and fear are among the subjects.



The movie "Missing," which is now playing in Buenos Aires, was formerly banned.

but the final burst of a crisis that has long been in gestation," said Osvaldo Dragom, the program's organizer.

Newspapers and magazines have proliferated as political splinter groups have opened their own. All are filled with interviews and essays by sociologists, political scientists and writers on what many call the "Argentine malady."

"I think this is the last chance for the nation," Ernesto Sábato, a leading novelist, said in an interview with Gente, the largest circulation general interest weekly. "We can get out of the swamp or remain in total frustration — forever."

One of the highest rated television shows is a prime-time political talk show called "New Times." One of the hosts, Bernardo Neus-

tadt, usually ends with a homily directed at "we Argentines" in which the country is challenged to master its fate.

Press censorship, tight under the military, has now all but ended. Movies, however, remain controlled by a censorship board, though it too has relaxed its standards during the last year.

Formerly banned foreign movies such as "Missing" are playing here. The Costa Gavras film is about an American who disappeared under Chile's military government, but the parallels to the more than the 6,000 people who disappeared under the military here are obvious.

But it is the Argentine movies that have become the focus of the national soul-searching, playing to sellout crowds and provoking de-

bates in the streets outside and in the press. "There Will Be No More Pain or Longing" goes back to 1974 to show that mindless terror

Juan José Lisid, basing "Wait for Me a Long Time" on his adolescence, goes back even further, to the early 1950s, to show the political divisions and disillusionment that began then in a Buenos Aires neighborhood under an earlier government headed by Juan Perón and Evita, his wife.

The two movies are perhaps the first to take on the near-mythic

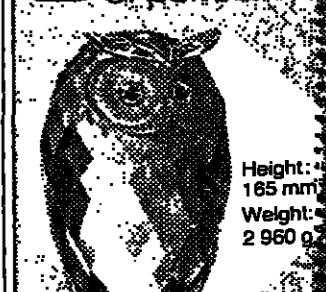
Peronist movement. Moviemakers, like many in the arts, were mostly pro-Peronist in the mid-1970s. But the chaos of those years has led to what directors say has been a near wholesale conversion among them to smaller parties.

Corruption is depicted in another popular movie, "The Arrangement." Two movies, "Revenge" and "The Brides," examine violent corruption in the society. "To Return" underlines the sadness of repeated exile by different governments.

Old political wounds have been opened by the films. Rogelio Frigerio, the presidential candidate for the centrist Movement for Integration and Development, has said that "The Lost Republic" was an "example of how the climate of hate and destruction that the Argentines should overcome is still being manipulated."

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House Votes Aid Cutoff To Rebels in Nicaragua

(Continued from Page 1)

this fall, a committee member said. Some members have argued that the use of commandos under direct contract to the CIA is a violation of oral assurances from the administration that no U.S. personnel would be directly involved in covert attacks inside Nicaragua.

A Republican member of the House committee discounted this criticism by saying, "I think that, basically, the whole FDN is under contract to the United States." The FDN are the Spanish initials for the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, the anti-Sandinist guerrilla organization that is the primary recipient of CIA support and supervision and operates out of Honduras with assistance from the Honduran Army.

The closed House debate was to precede Thursday's expected vote on the intelligence authorization bill for U.S. covert operations around the world, including U.S.-backed paramilitary actions against Nicaragua.

■ **Shultz Makes Aid Appeal**
Hedrick Smith of The New York Times reported earlier from Washington:
Secretary of State George P.

Shultz appealed Wednesday to the House to continue U.S. aid to rebels fighting the Nicaraguan government. He warned that a cutoff of assistance "would virtually destroy" prospects for getting the Nicaraguan government to stop helping leftist guerrillas in El Salvador.

At a news conference Wednesday night, President Ronald Reagan defended covert backing for Nicaraguan rebels. "I think covert actions have been a part of government and a part of government's responsibilities as long as there's been a government," he told one questioner. "I'm not going to comment on some of the specific operations down there, but I do believe in the right of a country when it believes that its interests are best served to practice covert activity."

Mr. Shultz released a letter he had sent to the House speaker, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts, and to the House Republican leader, Robert H. Michel of Illinois. The letter contends that pressures from the U.S.-backed opposition in Nicaragua are "contributing importantly" to a possible diplomatic opening toward settling the region's problems.

Rebels Raid Nicaragua Town, Kill 32, Destroy Grain Silos

The Associated Press

MANAGUA — About 300 anti-Sandinist guerrillas killed 32 soldiers and civilians, burned grain silos and robbed a bank in a raid on a town 100 miles (160 kilometers) north of the capital, officials said Thursday.

The government imposed new fuel conservation measures Thursday and the central bank president, Luis Enrique Figueroa, announced that the bank's monetary reserves would be used to maintain the government forces battling insurgents.

Commander Julio Ramos, chief of military intelligence, claimed that the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency was organizing new rebel invasions from bases in Honduras and Costa Rica for November and December to coincide with intensified U.S.-Honduran military maneuvers.

Hurricane Batters Coast of Mexico

United Press International

MAZATLÁN, Mexico — President Miguel de la Madrid declared a state of emergency Thursday in this Pacific port, where winds of 180 mph (289 kilometers an hour) and heavy rains from a hurricane drove 25,000 people from their homes and caused \$200 million in damage. Three fishing trawlers carrying 30 men were reported missing.

Authorities said the hurricane, designated Tico, blew into Mazatlán, 600 miles northwest of Mexico City, early Wednesday and the full force of the storm hit three hours later before breaking up over the western Sierra Madre mountain range.

They said Thursday the area was "calm and normal" and that the army, police and Red Cross were distributing food, medicines and other provisions to the evacuees. Nearly 1.1 million acres of basic crops were reported destroyed.

"Around 2,500 counter-revolutionaries will participate in the invasion in the north and northwest, and there will be similar attacks in the south," Commander Ramos said Wednesday night in address to the Council of State, an advisory body to the ruling Sandinist junta. The council declared a state of emergency and said it would remain in permanent session.

The attack Wednesday on Pantasma in Jinotega province lasted only a few hours, but before the rebels withdrew they killed 32 soldiers and civilians, including teachers, robbed \$80,000 from the local bank, destroyed eight tractors and burned seven grain silos and other buildings, the government said. A military source estimated the damage at \$5 million.

[A Sandinist leader said that Nicaragua has received five new naval vessels from France and the Soviet Union in the past six weeks. Sergio Ramirez, a member of the three-man junta, told Reuters that France delivered two patrol boats last month and two more navy vessels in recent days. The Soviet ship also arrived last month, he said.]

Pastora's Group Seeks Donations

New York Times Service

MIAMI — One of the guerrilla groups seeking to overthrow the Nicaraguan government has begun a fund-raising campaign in the United States.

The group, the Costa Rican-based Sandino Revolutionary Front, headed by Edén Pastora Gómez, is a member of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, an umbrella group that has opened headquarters in Miami.

Mr. Pastora has said the U.S. government is "imperialist," but he asked "for the solidarity of the American people to help us fight for freedom."

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No to Reagan's War

For the United States to underwrite an armed rebellion in Nicaragua offends law, decency and sense. The nonintervention that President Reagan preaches to the Sandinist regime is mocked by his practice. From its inception two years ago, Mr. Reagan's war has been dishonestly defended as an attempt to halt Nicaragua's arms aid to leftist guerrillas in El Salvador. That aim cannot be reconciled with sabotage raids against Nicaragua's oil refineries and airfields, all apparently carried out with the CIA's assistance.

It was not love for the Sandinists but concern for the honor of the United States that caused the House of Representatives to reject funding for the "secret" war by a vote of 228 to 195 last July. The case against sponsorship of the "contra" army is even stronger now.

As the war widens, so does the threat to the stability of neutral and unarmed Costa Rica, whose territory has been a base for the rebel

forces, that was the plain message to the Kissinger commission when it visited Central America's only flourishing democracy last week. And instead of weakening the leftist regime in Managua, the blatant U.S. promotion of the rebels has allowed the Sandinists to mask their ugly repression with the slogans of wartime nationalism.

The Reagan administration wants principles so elastic that they lose their value everywhere. If this is held to be the only way to "negotiate" with Nicaragua, what becomes of the case against foreign intervention not only in El Salvador but in Lebanon and Afghanistan and Cambodia? And what of the South Korean airliner episode, in which Mr. Reagan spared no words condemning the Soviet Union for an excessive use of force, in violation of accepted international norms? How does this fit?

What can the United States do? Some limited actions can still be undertaken.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

South African Cosmetics

Outwardly, it may look as if South Africa's white masters are creeping into the present century. They are offering a new charter, which extends some rights to some nonwhites, in a referendum on Nov. 2. Prime Minister P.W. Botha promotes it as a bold reform. Scents heresy and fearing a dilution of white supremacy, a hard-line minority has seceded from his National Party and campaigns furiously against the new constitution.

Do not be misled. The real argument is about the best strategy for perpetuating the system known as apartheid. In defending the supposed reform, one of Mr. Botha's lieutenants was brutally frank: "It is necessary for the balance of power to remain in the hands of whites. Let us get away from the myth that we are dealing with power-sharing here."

To call the reform tokenism is to flatter it. If adopted, a limited suffrage would be given to 2.5 million "coloreds," the legal term for those of mixed blood, and to 800,000 Asians. But even in their separate parliaments their representatives would have no power to change the racial laws that they most detest, laws limiting their right to own property and to patronize whites-only hotels or restaurants.

A more fundamental defect is the constitution's failure to extend any rights, or the pronun-

cie of rights, to 22 million blacks, who are held to be citizens of fragmented "homelands." Thus the legal core of apartheid is untouched and a system is perpetuated that assures 4.5 million whites the benefits of labor without the inconvenience of black votes. The "reform" would only harden South Africa's racial divisions. These objections have been forcefully put by a majority of "colored" leaders and by the weak Progressive Federal Party.

Others fear that the reform's defeat would only embolden the rabid hard-liners. But the government does not look on the change as a first step toward a further widening of the franchise. It wants to change South Africa's image, not its racist doctrines. And it wants to divide nonwhites, the better to hold them down. It is prepared to defend, and even toughen, all the hateful pass laws that restrict the movements of urban blacks. It aims to sustain South Africa as a perpetual stockade, whatever the world thinks.

That is an appalling prospect, guaranteed eventually to stir a desperate response from a majority stripped even of hope for peaceful change. The next time President Reagan talks about empires of evil, he might extend the range of his vision.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Unsexing the Bible

"Unsex me!" Lady Macbeth cries out, imploring a gaggle of spirits to make her sufficiently hardened to kill poor unsuspecting Duncan. It was a burst of what we should nowadays call double-sexism, the implication being that men are by nature mean and murderous, and not just that women are, by reason of their gender, sadly wanting in the capacity to stay. But what did Shakespeare know?

We will say this: When they get around to trying to unsex their masterworks, as a committee has only now finished unsexing parts of the Old and New Testaments, they are going to run into a heap of trouble.

We thought of Shakespeare in connection with the Bible project because the first thing that came to mind as we pondered the neutering of scripture was what this new biblical text would mean in relation to the whole glorious tradition of Judeo-Christian art and literature. The human imagination—as distinct from the modern, bureaucratic one—does not deal readily in nomenclature and undefined whooshing forces and amorphous blah-like things. It tends to be particular and particularizing. It

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

A Small Step in South Africa

The issue in the referendum in South Africa on Nov. 2 is the modification of apartheid. To some outsiders it may seem strange that anyone should oppose these cautious reforms, which envisage the involvement of Coloreds and Indians at the level of national government. Mr. P.W. Botha, the prime minister, no doubt wishes to expand his power base by including people who feel a greater affinity for the white man than for the black. But he must know in his heart, like the black leaders who oppose him, that these changes are a first small step toward political emancipation of blacks. He may not wish it, but he cannot resist it.

—The Daily Telegraph (London).

VAT to Help Close the Deficit

A little logic and thought on the question of closing the U.S. federal budget deficit leads to an inexorable conclusion: The United States

should join virtually all of its European allies and institute a value-added tax.

At recent international banking meetings in Washington, Walter Siepp, a key West German banker, said: "There's no doubt that the [U.S.] budget deficit is the main reason for sustained high interest rates in the world economy." An overwhelming consensus of professional observers believes that the economic recovery is being dragged down by the deficit. Some predict dire problems, from hyper-inflation to economic stagnation, because of continuing deficits. To anyone concerned about the economic future, it is clear that we must act.

The problem has to be solved through the tax code—by raising more revenues. And when you examine options, the value-added tax is clearly the preferable solution in the eyes of both Congress and the public.

—Norman J. Ornstein, professor of politics at Catholic University in Washington, writing in *The New York Times*.

FROM OUR OCT. 21 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Nationalists Prevail in Tabriz
TEHERAN — Tabriz is completely in the hands of the Nationalists. All the reactionary leaders have been turned out and are coming to Teheran. Prince Firman Firma, who was appointed Governor of Tabriz in the place of Amin-ed-Dowleh, made conditions which the Government refused to accept, and decided to take up his duties. As no one else would accept the Governorship, the Government has been obliged to again offer Amin-ed-Dowleh the post, which he has accepted, thus taking upon himself the task of reconciling the Nationalists. The Shah convened his marshalls and generals at Baghshah and asked who would volunteer to go to Tabriz. No one stepped forward. Several asked for time to think the matter over.

1933: New Yorker Defends Germany
PARIS — "Any American or other foreigner who gets into trouble in the streets of Germany either deliberately provokes such incidents or is guilty of neglecting the normal rules of courtesy prevailing in every civilized country," said Robert Schirmer, New York music publisher, in Paris. He had just returned from a three week motor trip across Germany. He said he wanted to answer "prevalent criticism to the effect that foreigners are menaced by storm troopers." "I wish to emphasize that I have no prejudice. I am a Christian, but I found in Germany no exterior evidence of ill-treatment of the Jews, and was told that three-quarters of the former Jewish population are still living there and doing business."

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1983

Test Syria and Team Up With Europe

By Joseph J. Sisco

WASHINGTON — In the next year or so the United States may face a very different Middle East and Gulf region — far less responsive to U.S. influence, with events on the ground outstripping diplomatic opportunities.

For years American policy has sought peaceful change and coexistence in the Middle East. Again and again the United States has pursued active diplomatic efforts as the indispensable third party — the only power acceptable to both sides. It has assumed that the region's problems were susceptible to solution. For the time being we must stick with this assumption, but it may soon have to be reassessed.

What is on the horizon? Lebanon is fractionalized. Jordan is paralyzed and withdrawn. The Soviet-Syrian challenge grows steadily. Israel faces grave economic difficulty. Egypt is threatened by a politicized Islamic fundamentalism that could appeal to millions of disadvantaged people. The Palestinian issue remains unresolved. Moderate and conservative Arab regimes are under increasing pressure from fundamentalists and the rising expectations of their people.

What can the United States do? Some limited

foreign secretary, Lord Carrington, to join negotiations among Lebanese factions on behalf of all four nations in the multinational force.

That would not mean American disengagement; the United States could exert influence diplomatically whenever it was needed. The European allies would not be easily convinced to take this on, but their interest in a more tranquil Middle East is no less than America's.

■ Some small steps can be taken in the broader peace process. King Hussein's unwillingness to pursue the Reagan initiative of September 1982 may prove to be another of the many lost opportunities of the past three decades. He recently hinted that he might reassess his position, but this should be treated with utmost skepticism — as should the indications that he might be willing to take some part in a strategic rapid deployment force in the Gulf region. Rather than counting too much on King Hussein, the United States should test Syria.

I have known President Hafez el-Assad for years. I have met him more often than any American official except Henry Kissinger. With Mr. Assad, one has to be on guard. He is intelligent, engaging, soft-spoken, with a wry sense of humor. He is also Byzantine and has little compunction about the ruthless use of force. He is a very tough bargainer, and his first concern is survival. He seeks to make Lebanon a client state. He deeply mistrusts and fears the Israelis and has positioned himself skillfully to play a bigger role in Arab politics.

Nevertheless, he is above all nationalistic and realistic. He is taking all the military assistance I have known President Hafez el-Assad for years. I have met him more often than any American official except Henry Kissinger. With Mr. Assad, one has to be on guard. He is intelligent, engaging, soft-spoken, with a wry sense of humor. He is also Byzantine and has little compunction about the ruthless use of force. He is a very tough bargainer, and his first concern is survival. He seeks to make Lebanon a client state. He deeply mistrusts and fears the Israelis and has positioned himself skillfully to play a bigger role in Arab politics.

the Soviet Union will provide. He knows that the Russians can help make a war he does not want and cannot win on his own, but that only the United States can help make peace. He is dependent on the Soviet Union, but he is unlikely to become a total hostage.

The United States should make clear privately that it is willing to broaden and augment the Reagan proposal by sponsoring Syrian-Israeli negotiations over the Golan Heights. Talks should be held without conditions and based on UN Security Council Resolution 242. Jordan and Syria would bring any Palestinians they wanted as part of their delegations, but should consult fully with the Israelis. While the Israelis might be reluctant at first, they have not closed the door entirely on negotiations with Syria.

This does not mean that America should be ready to push Israel off the Golan Heights. But a territorial compromise that meets the security concerns of both Syria and Israel must not be precluded — nor should a compromise between Israel and Jordan over the West Bank and Gaza.

True, Syria may be primarily interested in reducing U.S. influence in the region. It may be relying on U.S. and Israeli public opinion to increase pressure for unilateral disengagement from Lebanon. Its dependence on Moscow may have limited its options, and it may be holding out for a Geneva conference that includes the Soviet Union and the PLO. If so, America should make clear that it will not play on this basis. Still, a quiet try, without fanfare, would at least clarify what can be expected of Syria.

The writer was U.S. undersecretary of state for political affairs from 1974 to 1976. He contributed this comment to *The New York Times*.

For Brazil It's Growth Or Blow

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — Brazil, after exploding in the 1960s in a boom fed by gung-ho banks working with a privileged Brazilian upper class, now threatens to come apart at the seams. Repudiation of its \$90-billion debt is a real possibility.

Recently, Timothy W. Stanley and Ronald L. Daniel of the International Economic Policy Association explored the situation in Brazil for their business clients. They came away with the conclusion that the country has about two years in which to turn things around, or social upheaval and worse can result.

"If a restoration of economic growth is delayed longer than that," Mr. Stanley says, "a dangerous explosion could occur, with unpredictable consequences." His guess, though, is that Brazil will "march from crisis to crisis" but finally recover.

He could be over-optimistic. Economic chaos, strikes and looting have symbolized opposition to the austerity measures to which the military-backed government agreed as the price for emergency help from the IMF and big commercial banks. A key condition — limiting wage increases to 80 percent of the rate of inflation — has been voted down by the Brazilian Congress.

Since last May both the IMF and the commercial banks have cut Brazil off from further loans, and the country is about \$3 billion behind in its interest payments — to say nothing of having, in effect, defaulted on the principal. This all makes a mockery, as former Thatcher aide Sir Alan Walters said the other day, of the way the banks keep their books.

The first and basic mistake made in Brazil was in over-planning, over-building, over-spending and over-borrowing. The Brazilians failed to face the implications of the oil price shocks of 1973 and 1979. The high cost of imported oil, and double-digit interest rates, ate up the foreign exchange earned on exports.

Brazil's second mistake, Mr. Stanley said, was to assume it "could run a giant Ponzi game indefinitely — paying off the first lenders with loans from new lenders. In the end, all Ponzi schemes collapse."

Whether Brazil can make it was the primary topic of conversation at the recent IMF annual meeting. With hoopla, the fund announced an \$11-billion package to keep Brazil afloat, including a new chunk of \$6.5 billion to come from the banks.

"But the fact is," a New York banker confided, "that no one has agreed to give them another thin dime. All we agreed to was the statistical measurement of the problem."

In Brazil there is a sense of desperation and evidence of great social tensions among one of the world's larger poor populations. Much is written about Brazil's technological advancements and great resources, its "advanced" status for a developing nation. Little is said about its stuns and extensive malnutrition. Mr. Stanley and Mr. Daniel were "astounded" to discover that there is no such thing as unemployment compensation in Brazil. And except for what Catholic charities provide, there are no welfare programs.

The top 1 percent of the population had 18 percent of the income, or almost as much as the bottom 60 percent, at the time of the 1980 census. In the decade from 1970 to 1980 the rich got richer; the top 1 percent increased their share from 14 to 18 percent. Celso Borges, a leader of the Social Democratic Party, told a Washington Post reporter in Rio de Janeiro, "People are accepting the idea that they are not going to get a job. They see no hope."

What happens in the longer term, Mr. Stanley says, depends on whether the bulk of Brazil's exploding population can be made to feel that it has a stake in the system and the country's future. Without economic growth, he guesses, the extreme wealth gap will gain power and debt repudiation could be a reality.

In fact the situation is so volatile in the short run that no one can predict the outcome. But it will do little good to put Humpty-Dumpty together again with loan packages and austerity programs if the industrial nations don't export to these countries.

If the world is lucky enough to survive the debt crisis, the struggle of the poor nations to expand exports, while industry and labor moguls in North America and Europe fight to close the doors to imports, could be the next big international issue.

The Washington Post

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A Query From the Class

Regarding "High Time to Reverse Gears" (IHT, Sept. 19):

Would Professor Stanley Hoffmann kindly state publicly the basis for his article? For the record, he made this statement: "When America had clear nuclear superiority, it was dictated by the fact that a nuclear attack on the Soviet Union would provoke a Soviet invasion of Western Europe." Is this rather casual statement just lazy writing?

A. SIMMONS

Geneva

What ever Moscow Says

Regarding "A Propaganda War That Both Sides Lose" (IHT, Oct. 13):

It is entirely true that, in Brooklyn, Fox Keller's words, science has a capacity to overcome its own characteristic kinds of myopia." This, however, is generally untrue of scientists.

Bernard McCormick is fortunate to be long-lived. Had Gregor Mendel lived to pass 80, he would probably have had one of the first Nobel prizes. He died at 62, in 1884, 20 years after his great discoveries, but 16 years before being discovered.

MICHAEL GUEDES

Toronto

Science, 1983, one-and-a-half pages.

Years ago, during the Korean War, I was a member of the U.S. Air Force.

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Years ago, during

October 21, 1983

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
WEEKEND

Page 7

Literary Letter From London

by Michiko Kakutani

LONDON — Just 3 years ago, British publishing was suffering its worst slump in 50 years. Publishers complained of declining library and export sales and authors talked somewhat enviously about the ascendancy of the American novel. Now that is changing. The book trade has started to emerge from the recession; and best of all, say editors and critics, fiction — after many dreary years — is news once again.

"The spotlight is on the novelists," says the critic and biographer, Michael Holroyd.

"Whether that will be justified by the quality of the fiction has yet to be seen, but right now there is certainly an atmosphere of excitement."

The year has seen or will see new books by such noted authors as V.S. Pritchett, William Trevor, Salman Rushdie, Shiva Naipaul and David Lodge; and recent works by Iris Murdoch, Anthony Powell, D.M. Thomas and Malcolm Bradbury have managed to hold their own on the English best-seller lists alongside the usual complement of historical romances and biographies of members of the Royal Family.

Indeed, the troubled economy seems to have hurt commercial books more than serious fiction, and publishers have continued to search for and publish new talent. Tom Maschler, chairman of Jonathan Cape, has built up a formidable fiction list, and Carmen Callil, who was responsible for the remarkable success of Virago Press — a small house that built its reputation republishing the neglected works of women writers — has begun to revitalize the venerable firm of Chatto and Windus in her new position there as managing director.

As many observers see it, today's modest fiction revival underlines the fact that a new generation of novelists is emerging. "For a long time I think that many English writers were intimidated by language, by tradition, by a sense of being English," says the literary agent Deborah Rogers, "and it took a whole generation to make the language its own. I remember 10 years ago, everyone was constantly reading things in manuscript that were very intelligent, very skillfully done, but missing something essential. Now, somehow, there's this group of people who've found their own voices."

"There was this feeling that nothing much was being done in the '70s," adds Blake Morrison, deputy literary editor of *The Observer*, "and now, suddenly, you're starting to get people in their 30s producing exciting books."

Many of these writers belong to the same generation that enlivened the British theater in the last decade — the generation of David Hare ("Plenty") and Caryl Churchill ("Cloud 9," "Top Girls") — but it has taken the novelists longer to discover their talent, and as a group they also lack the playwrights' shared concern with political and social issues.

Superficial similarities can be found — the novels of Martin Amis, Ian McEwan and Julian Barnes, for instance, tend to share a taste for nasty, unpleasant subject matter and cool, sophisticated prose. And yet the novelists actually form a highly disparate group. They come

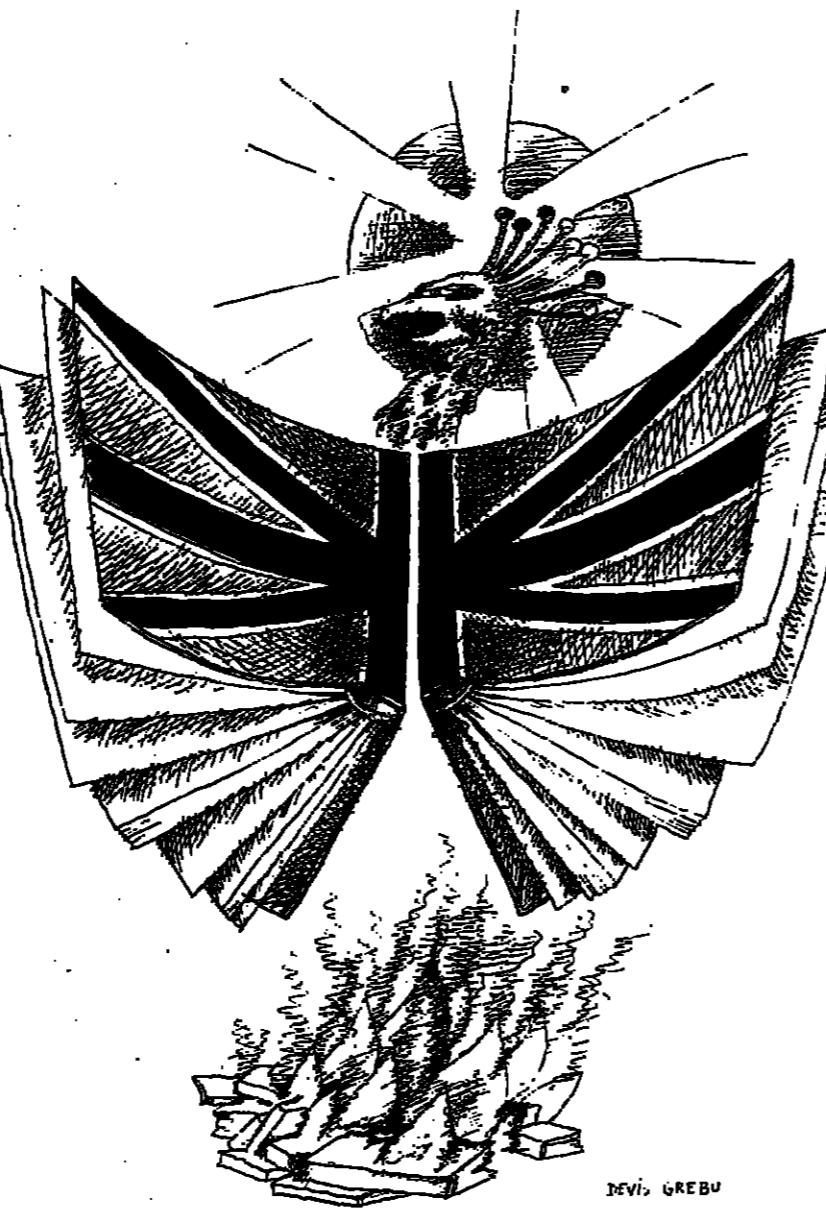


Illustration by Davis Gobin

from different classes and different educational backgrounds and, in the case of Salman Rushdie, Kazuo Ishiguro, Buchi Emecheta and Timothy Mo, have different national roots.

Their work, too, is varied in style, themes and influence. While Martin Amis's hard-edged urban novels draw inspiration from the work of Nabokov, Bellow and Borges, Rushdie's use of myth and epic comedy in "Midnight's Children" recalls Gabriel García Márquez, and Bruce Chatwin's lyrical evocation of pastoral life in "On the Black Hill" follows the tradition of Hardy and Lawrence. The strange, gory fairy-tale creations of Angela Carter stand in marked contrast to the realistic, old-fashioned narratives of William Boyd and A.N. Wilson, as does the experimental work of Maggie Gee.

"In the past you could think of people in pursuit of common style, but [among my contemporaries] there isn't even a shared view of life," says Wilson, who also serves as literary editor of *The Spectator*. "There's a curious absence of any kind of belief. I don't think many of them have addressed their minds to the fact that one might — or should — take a view of the world. I think it's a symptom of what most of our generation is like. Undefined and uncommitted, because any position now seems ridiculous to adopt."

Wilson goes on to dismiss much of this fiction as "lively without being very good," and while it's clear that he relishes playing the role of youthful curmudgeon, it's also clear that publicly — namely, the Book Marketing Council's recent campaign called

Continued on page 9

Making a Go of Doomsday

by Vicki Elliott

CAMBRIDGE, England — The literary magazine, Bill Buford says, is a doomsday project. "Historically, it's bound to fail. It is publishing against all commercial sense — it relies on a tiny audience, and its expense far exceeds the market it can ever hope to reach. It's an economic tragedy."

Buford's *Granta* magazine, a siling Cambridge student paper that he and a friend took over in 1979 and nursed back to life, is now a handsome paperback peddling the poetic and the polemic that appears four times a year and sells up to 18,000 copies.

The magazine shows signs of establishing itself as a barometer for the current heady climate of the publishing world in Britain — though it doesn't confine itself to that parish alone, with contributors including Susan Sontag, Russell Hoban, Nadine Gordimer, Mario Vargas Llosa and Milan Kundera.

At the beginning of this year, *Granta* corralled work by the 20 "Best of Young British Novelists" into a single volume, something of a public service; issue No. 8 introduced a swatch of post-1960s American writers under the misleading title of "Dirty Realism"; and the most recent edition, out for the 10th anniversary of Salvador Allende's death, has a Latin American accent.

Buford, who is 28 and American, has worked in his understatement and fits smugly into Cambridge. He's obvious he knows a good thing when he sees one, doomsday prophecies notwithstanding. "I suppose," he admitted over a much-recently in a Cambridge cricket pavilion, "he's geared up for a subscription blitz."

He is looking for something that he says seemed to dry up in the 1970s — "imaginative fiction that is answerable to contemporary experience, and a kind of journalism that deals with the emotions of specific community with authority."

There hasn't been anything quite like *Granta* in Britain since John Lehmann's New Writing series, slim one-and-a-half-sixer paperbacks on grubby wartime paper, came out in Penguin Books during the 1940s.

An American equivalent, Theodore Solotaroff's *New American Review*, lasted into the 1960s, and Buford, who was born in Louisiana but grew up in Los Angeles, says he always liked the format: a magazine that doesn't go away and that can be flipped into, savored and, Lehmann's New Writing series is anything to do by, found on the bookshelf 40 years later. Quite apart from resurrecting a literary formula, *Granta* offered a haven for a lot of once-lonely New Writing. Britain had no forum that gave writers a bit of elbow room and the space for a reflective essay running to as much as 25,000 words. "The Sunday papers and the literary journals," says Buford, "all impose constraints of space and topicality." Where he sits, was the long piece on the Brixton riots of '81; or a Tom Wolfeish send-up of the Royal Wedding?



Bill Buford

American writers knew this too, which may explain why so many replied to the "earnest, conscientious and serious" letters that Buford says he sent out for his first edition of *Granta*. A Marshall Scholar making the most of extracurricular Cambridge ("I went to two lectures," he says), Buford had replied from Sonning, Stanley Elkin, Joyce Carol Oates and more. The river *Granta* that runs past King's College Chapel doesn't dry up, but the magazine, which first appeared in Cambridge in the 1980s, had been more erratic; now it began to flow again.

The second edition squeezed in a text by George Steiner, "The Portage of A.H. to São Cristóvão," which became a successful play, and a chunk of unpublished manuscript by an unknown writer from Bombay: the opening Kashmiri section of Salman Rushdie's "Midnight's Children," which went on to win the Booker Prize, Britain's major literary award.

Four years later, Buford's editorial judgment still looks good, and to hell with the odd typographical error. Distribution is now in the hands of Penguin Books, which bought into the *Granta* package, opening with the Best of Young British compendium. Significantly, Buford already had work by half a dozen of the 20 writers in hand. Although he wishes it hadn't been such a rushed job, it did put *Granta* on bookstands all over Britain.

Buford seems to feel he has landed on the right side of the Atlantic, and manifestly enjoys his part in the British literary revival. He is putting money this fall on Graham Swift's novel "Waterland," which appeared in the Best of Young British in the shape of a long and exhaustive segment on sea; on Maggie Gee's

"The Burning Book," and on Tod McEwen, whose first novel, "Fisher's Hornpipe," uncovers 18th-century feudal life in the Scottish Highlands.

A note from McEwen is pinned to the bulletin board on Buford's desk. "Angered and envious of your success, I have founded my own magazine, Grampa, which will feature old writing by the grandfathers of all the writers you publish." The nine issues of *Granta* sit around in clumps in the attic above an art gallery where Buford works with his staff of five, although flashier premises are promised, and even a carpet. From 4,000 to 5,000 pages of manuscript turn up a week; the sifting has put some arrogant literary noses out of joint.

Buford has thrown himself into the business side of things, when he is not celebrating marriages in drink, a favorite occupation. (His latest partner, Pete de Bolla, got married in Geneva recently. "I was the best man. I got drunk. A good time was had by all," comments Buford in his best Hemingway.)

A bumper edition of travel writing planned early next year will have Paul Theroux exploring the recesses of the New York subway, Jonathan Raban plashing round Britain in a boat and Bruce Chatwin discoursing on the tradition of nomadic travel writing. Fay Weldon has been commissioned to lay into the Greenham Common women's anti-nuclear movement in a piece Buford is waiting for with glee.

"Any magazine that starts to sleep dies," he says. "Nothing happens until you do something about it, and then things really start to happen."

Putting the Best Face on It

PARIS — Jeremy Irons has the old-fashioned English good looks of one who battled the Mahdists at Omdurman or went over the top at the Somme or shook cocktails for Noel and Gertie — certainly not the face of the 1980s. And his acting tends to be understated and passive in that he is the one to whom things happen; he is

MARY BLUME

not a mover or shaker but one who reacts and feels. It is a style that requires confidence and control.

"It is almost a question of telepathy," Irons says. "If you think a thought and do nothing but think that thought, the audience will get it."

Apparently the audience does. Playing in Meryl Streep's shadow in "The French Lieutenant's Woman," he was an appealing and baffled hero, unlike the prig of the original book. The same year he won praise for the television series, "Brideshead Revisited," in which he had been offered the choice between the showy role of Sebastian and the quiet narrator, Charles Ryder. He chose Charles.

"I thought, 'Is it possible to hold the audience's attention for the span of the series without saying much?' That was the challenge." For the most part, it worked. "Some people were bored by Charles Ryder, they found him boring and vacuous. It's that very English quality of not letting things out."

His gift for silent suffering won him the plump title role in "Swann in Love," the Proust adaption that Volker Schlöndorff shot in Paris last summer. Irons thought Schlöndorff was mad to risk casting an Englishman as Swann but when Schlöndorff suggested that this might point up Swann's sense of not belonging, Irons signed up for French lessons at Berlitz. And there was his face. Showing a photograph of Irons as the quietly despairing Swann, Schlöndorff has said that no European actor looks like that.

In person, as if to contrast with his screen image, Irons is bright-eyed and vivacious, contemporary in jeans, correspondent shoes, layered grey shirts and an incipient beard. A careful planner, he always grows a beard between jobs to be prepared should his next role require one.

Next week he leaves for New York to start rehearsals for the lead in the Broadway version of Tom Stoppard's "The Real Thing." (He will leave it to Mike Nichols, the director, to decide whether he keeps the beard.) "The Real Thing," a romantic comedy, is, Irons says, full of traps.

"Tom Stoppard is epigrammatic, which can lead an actor astray because the play is about passion and pain as well, I think the character uses his verbal dexterity to disguise his vulnerability."

"The Real Thing" marks Irons's Broadway debut and his first stage appearance since 1979. Like many English actors, he regards the theater as his artistic touchstone and feels strongly that he must give two to Shakespeare — "to develop the muscles" — while he is still in his 30s. Now that his film career is rolling, he can try for the Broadway sweepstakes although he knows that his restrained style is not what New York's theatergoers like.

"On Broadway they like to see actors sweat blood and jump through hoops," he says. "Sometimes he has a year to do a little hoop-jumping himself."

"In 'Brideshead' I got an enormous appetite to play one scene. When I saw it, I said, 'That's not Charles Ryder, that's Jeremy enjoying himself.'"

Irons was born in 1948, the son of a chartered accountant, and was sent to a public school, Sherborne, where he did too badly to enter university or pursue his vague dream of becoming a veterinarian. He found himself reading biographies of such actors as Macready and Kean and collecting theatrical prints.



Jeremy Irons

He decided to give acting a try — "I had nothing to lose" — and enrolled at the Bristol Old Vic Theater School. "I learned some of the rubbish I'd learned at school about suppressing emotion and being a good chap." One of five students later invited to join the Bristol Old Vic, he stayed there for three years until he felt his career required a London stage or film part.

Irons ended at Domestic Unlimited, where his sense of order made him for a time an excellent cleaning lady. When not scrubbing floors, he auditioned. "I auditioned for everything to have the experience. It's awful — you come on with nothing and in five minutes you try to do everything, which is all I don't believe require one."

Irons also began to find parts of Judas and John the Baptist in the London version of "Godspell," for a time also giving solo lunchtime performances of Gogol's "Diary of a Madman." "During that time," he says, "I began to feel I had something interesting to give as an actor and I began to find my feet."

Irons rarely reads a book, he says — he certainly did not have time to go through Proust before "Swann in Love" — but recently he has done a lot of reading in search of film ideas. "Producing may be the key behind the style," he says. "Henry V" — Larry Olivier must be a good script with Walter Matthau — "I'd adore that."

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"When I began to fight the passive, gentlemanly image in 1980 he played the lover ("one of the stupid men who don't care to think of consequences, a cake-eater, who wants it") in the film of Pinter's "Betrayal," which won praise in New York and is just starting its European career. He also played in the Polish director Jerzy Skolimowski's "Moonlighting."

"When Skolimowski asked to see me, I thought he wanted me to do a television appeal for Solidarity." Instead he wanted Irons to play a Polish construction foreman, which he did so convincingly that the German director Werner Herzog told Irons he thought he was Polish.

"I'm not interested in being a millionaire, in being a superstar. I'm interested in having a good time in my three score years and ten, in being respected by my peers. After all, you have to look at yourself in the mirror every morning and diamond cufflinks don't help you then."

"I'm too wary of the whole business to rest on my laurels," Irons adds. "I really want to do much. I'm not interested in giving people moderate pleasure, I don't want to be moderately good. There's so much more to it than that."

As a complete change, he would like to do a film comedy. "I would like to do a commercial film that's good. I'm a little conscious that in America they think of me as just doing artistic period films. A good script with Walter Matthau — I'd adore that."

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Every musician knows and every listener quickly comes to understand that musical time cannot be measured in the same way as ordinary time. Each work invents its own version of the clock and forces us to accept its measurements, contingent to some extent on the quality of the performance it receives. A mediocre performance of a short opera such as "I Pagliacci" can last forever, whereas a superlatively sung and acted "Cosi Fan Tutte" can be over before you know it. Length, pure and simple, is not a measure of quality or the potential for boredom.

But it can become a factor. Months ago, in Houston, Leonard Bernstein offered us an opera called "A Quiet Place," which consisted of a single two-hour domestic drama played as a sequel to his "Trouble in Tahiti." Even though the new work was enlivened by such time-honored ingredients of drama as homosexuality, bisexuality, incest and psychosex, it did not engage my interest continuously.

Despite patches of skillful music composed in Bernstein's most serious style, the opera proved to be hardly more than a series of psychoanalytic clichés and shallow homilies about the redemptive power of love. Around the hour-and-a-quarter mark I perked up, however, realizing that the composer could be on the way to take his place with Wagner, at least, in terms of the clock. But no, "A Quiet Place" fell by some 20 minutes of matching "Das Rheingold" in the one-act-opera category, a keen disappointment for the connoisseur of musical longeurs. As it played in Houston, in fact, "A Quiet Place" was scarcely longer than the last act of "Götterdämmerung."

What I am really waiting for is a performance of Kaikosuru Shupponji Sorabji's complete "Opus Clavicembalisticum," the three-hour nonrepeating piano piece ever written. Just thinking about a three-hour piano piece gives me cramps, but what Sorabji I have heard, mostly from his favorite pianist, Michael Habermann, I rather like.

If Habermann should ever decide that we are tough enough for the challenge, we would welcome the opportunity to show what I am made of. Calluses, mostly.

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Play On and On and On and On and On

by Donald Henahan

NEW YORK — Lately I have been thinking long thoughts about length. I am talking specifically about the duration of musical performances nowadays, but also of performances in general. The truth proclaimed from many a proscenium arch — that art is long — becomes more evident daily.

</

TRAVEL

INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Konzerthaus (tel: 72-1211). CONCERT — Oct. 24: ORF Sinfonietta, Michael Radulescu organ, Maria Höller soprano (Bach, Radulescu, Hindemith). RECITAL — Oct. 23: Christian Altenburger violin, Bruno Canino piano (Beethoven, Enescu, Grieg). •Museum Moderner Kunst (tel: 78-2550). EXHIBITION — To Nov. 13: "The Inclination Towards 'Gesamtkunstwerk': European Utopia Since 1800." •Musikverein (tel: 65-81-90). POP — Oct. 24: Harry Belafonte. ROCK — Oct. 25: Kid Creole and the Coconuts.

BELGIUM

BRUSSELS, Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel: 512-5045). CONCERTS — Oct. 26: Stuttgart's Württemberg State Orchestra, Dennis Russell Davies conductor, Alfred Brendel piano (Wagner, Schoenberg, Liszt, Bartók). Oct. 29: National Opera Symphony Orchestra, Sylvain Cambreling conductor, Martina Arroyo soprano (Beethoven, Zemlinsky). RECITAL — Oct. 25: Emil and Elena Gulevits piano.

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN, Museum of Decorative Art (tel: 14-94-52). EXHIBITIONS — To Oct. 23: "Baroque-Dessert." To Nov. 13: "Embroideries," dress decorations. •Radio House (tel: 11-14-15). Oct. 27: Radio Symphony Orchestra and Choir, Arturo Tamayo conductor (Ustmanian, Shostakovich, Varese, Bartók). HUMBERTON, Louisiana Museum of Modern Art (tel: 09-07-19). EXHIBITION — To Jan. 8: René Magritte.

ENGLAND

LONDON, Barbican Center (tel: 628-8795). Barbican — Oct. 22 and 24: "The Tempest" (Shakespeare). Oct. 25-27: "Much Ado About Nothing" (Shakespeare). Oct. 26 and 29: "Mayday" (Elgar). The Pit — Oct. 22 and 24: "Molto" (Bolgovskov). Oct. 25-27: "Arden of Faversham" Oct. 28 and 29: "Custom of the Country" (Wright). •London Coliseum (tel: 03-31-61). English National Opera — Oct. 25: "The Valkyrie" (Wagner) Mark Elder conductor. Oct. 26: "Rienzi" (Wagner) Heribert Esser conductor. •Royal Academy of Arts (tel: 734-9052). To Nov. 13: "Art of the Avant-Garde in Russia: Selections from the George Costakis Collection."

•Royal Festival Hall (tel: 928-3002). CONCERTS — Oct. 23: London Symphony Orchestra and Chorus, Richard Hickox conductor (Tippett, Lemond Berkeley, Tavener). Oct. 26: Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, Charles Groves conductor, Brighton Festival Chorus and Trinity Boys Choir (Tippett, Patterson). •Royal Opera House (tel: 240-1066). Royal Ballet — Oct. 26 and 29: "Swan Lake" (Tchaikovsky) Marius Petipa and Lev Ivanov choreography. Oct. 24 and 27: "Manon" (Massenet) Kenneth MacMillan choreography. EXHIBITION — To Nov. 13: "The Inclination Towards 'Gesamtkunstwerk': European Utopia Since 1800." •Musikverein (tel: 65-81-90). POP — Oct. 24: Harry Belafonte. ROCK — Oct. 25: Kid Creole and the Coconuts.



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•Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris — Oct. 31: Non-stop concert with Groupe Ultramarine, Alain Brunet Quartet, Kolor Saxophonic.

•Théâtre Musical de Paris — Oct. 28: Antoine Hervé Big Band, Wynton Marsalis Quintet.

Oct. 29: Modern Jazz Quartet. Oct. 30: Vienna Art Orchestra.

For more information telephone: 273-0666.

Royal Opera — Oct. 31: "Boris Godunov" (Musorgsky) Claudio Abbado conductor.

•Wigmore Hall (tel: 935-21-41). CONCERT — Oct. 25: Sequencia (Abendland, Pfeiffer, Kein, Neidhart).

FRANCE

PARIS, Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 277-12-33). EXHIBITIONS — To Nov. 27: "Lucas Samaras," photography.

•Musée du Petit Palais (tel: 265-12-73). EXHIBITION — From Oct. 25: "Au pays de Bas et d'Asatre."

•Opéra de Paris (tel: 742-57-50). Opera — Oct. 25 and 27: "Moses in Egypt" (Rossini) Georges Prêtre conductor.

Oct. 26, 28, 30: "Madame Butterfly" (Puccini) Alain Lombard conductor.

•Salle Pleyel (tel: 563-07-96). RECITAL — Oct. 25: Rudolf Serkin piano.

•Théâtre Musical de Paris (tel: 233-44-44). CONCERTS — Oct. 24: Orchestre de

WEEKEND

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HYATT HOTELS

TRAVEL

Restaurants: Around Paris

by Patricia Wells

PARIS — Solid, serious and consistent — what more can one ask of a restaurant, be it a favorite bistro or grand dining room? Here, then, are three recommended restaurants — all revisited during the last few weeks — that fit the bill.

Pierre Traiteur is a classic and comfortable neighborhood spot, filled with regulars day and night. Frenchmen who come by themselves or with large groups to enjoy the hearty bistro fare. Ingredients here are first-rate, and care is taken in preparation.

Two classic and commonly found dishes — the *magret au cidre* and *gratin dauphinois* — are worth noting here, since Pierre Traiteur does them exceptionally well. Few restaurants seem to take much with either dish these days, and it's a shame. Here, the mackerel doesn't arrive soggy, old and laden with cheap wine or vinegar, as it does in many restaurants. Rather, the silvery, hearty fish is cooked briefly in a nice autumn blend of apple cider, cider vinegar and apple halves, making for a fine, satisfying first course.

Everyone loves potato gratins, and the French have such deliciously fresh potatoes that one wonders why more restaurants don't make the effort to serve a good gratin. Great potatoes make all the difference, and in Pierre Traiteur's version of *gratin dauphinois* the potatoes are sliced perfectly (the classic thickness is that of a 5-franc coin) then cooked long and slowly in a blend of cream, milk, salt and pepper with just a touch of Gruyère cheese.

Other dishes worth trying here include the fresh terrine of foie gras, perfectly cooked wild kidneys served with the *gratin dauphinois*, a simple but delicious *côte de boeuf*, or rib of beef. The wine list is small, baguettes fresh and crispy, desserts a bit boring, and service warm and friendly.

L'Ami Louis is great any time of year, but since cool weather allows us to dig into heartier fare, this is the season to truly make a night of it in this historic rumble-bumble bistro.

Chef Antoine Magnin, now well past 80, still serves some of the best foie gras in town (and, unquestionably, the biggest portions), he roasts a chicken better than anyone's grandmother, and his giant mounds of tiny *pommes allumettes*, or fresh shoestring potatoes, still open eyes wide as they come sizzling out of his crammed, copper-filled kitchen.

Beverly Hills Bans Sightseeing Buses

by Myrna Oliver

LOS ANGELES — The ever-popular sightseeing bus tours to the homes of screen stars have been halted at the Beverly Hills city limits. The city won court permission to keep the buses of Gray Line Tour Co., Starline Tours Inc., Fun Bus Systems Inc. and the Funline Service Corp. off its quiet, tree-lined streets.

It means that tourists filled 19 buses a day rolling from Los Angeles, Anaheim and San Diego to the elegant area between Sunset and Santa Monica boulevards where Lucille Ball, James Stewart, Jack Benny and 32 other well-known entertainers did or reside.

Since 1965, Beverly Hills has banned vehicles weighing more than 6,000 pounds (13,200 kilograms) from its streets. The tour buses, which exceed that weight, had escaped the restriction because of permits from the California Public Utilities Commission.

But the commission recently relinquished its 47-year jurisdiction over tour bus companies. In June, Beverly Hills began ticketing the tour

bus for violating the weight restriction ordinance, prompting the civil suit.

Gray Line argued that the restrictions were discriminatory because Rapid Transit District buses — public transport weighing the same and often belching more smoke — roam Beverly Hills. McCannick even pointed out that stretch limousines so common in Beverly Hills weigh 5,120 pounds empty and can exceed 3 tons with 7 passengers and baggage.

Judge Savitch, however, refused the bus operators' request that he enjoin enforcement of the Beverly Hills weight restriction against them, saying that the city clearly had the right to regulate the tour buses now that the state agency has stepped out of the picture. He discounted the claims of discrimination or grounds that Rapid Transit District passenger buses remain regulated by the state and are not subject to Beverly Hills law.

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NOVEMBER 14

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How to measure the success of exposure management.

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International liquidity management in the oil industry.

Henry E. Hubbe, Senior Vice President, European American Banking Corp.

Trading currency options.

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NOVEMBER 15

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Robert Triffin, Professor of Economics, University of Louvain.

The use of currency forecasts in measuring transaction exposures.

Martin Bradford, Group Treasurer, Rank Organization Plc.

What corporate treasurers should expect from their banks.

Daniel H. Hodson, Finance Director, Uniglobe Plc.

The use of ECUs for invoicing intracompany accounts.

Gino Ricci, International Treasurer,

NYSE Most Actives									
ATT	114	120	119	120	119	119	119	119	119
ArchD	2770	2770	2770	2770	2770	2770	2770	2770	2770
Digital	24005	24005	24005	24005	24005	24005	24005	24005	24005
Digital	24005	24005	24005	24005	24005	24005	24005	24005	24005
EastPr	20202	20202	20202	20202	20202	20202	20202	20202	20202
Heublein	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150
GetOil	14584	14584	14584	14584	14584	14584	14584	14584	14584
ComTr	1207	1207	1207	1207	1207	1207	1207	1207	1207
AT&T	11416	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200
IBM	11416	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200
AT&T	11416	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200
ComTr	11416	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200
PenAm	7643	8	799	8	799	8	799	8	799
DefEd	7033	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200
DowCo	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200
PrincCo	6483	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200

Dow Jones Averages									
Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.
Indus	1247.15	1248.24	1241.04	1251.62	+ 4.77	+ 4.77	+ 4.77	+ 4.77	+ 4.77
Trans.	127.19	128.38	128.34	128.34	+ 1.26	+ 1.26	+ 1.26	+ 1.26	+ 1.26
Finance	125.47	125.47	125.47	125.47	+ 0.00	+ 0.00	+ 0.00	+ 0.00	+ 0.00
Trans.	125.47	125.47	125.47	125.47	+ 0.00	+ 0.00	+ 0.00	+ 0.00	+ 0.00
Trans.	125.47	125.47	125.47	125.47	+ 0.00	+ 0.00	+ 0.00	+ 0.00	+ 0.00
Trans.	125.47	125.47	125.47	125.47	+ 0.00	+ 0.00	+ 0.00	+ 0.00	+ 0.00
Trans.	125.47	125.47	125.47	125.47	+ 0.00	+ 0.00	+ 0.00	+ 0.00	+ 0.00
Trans.	125.47	125.47	125.47	125.47	+ 0.00	+ 0.00	+ 0.00	+ 0.00	+ 0.00
Trans.	125.47	125.47	125.47	125.47	+ 0.00	+ 0.00	+ 0.00	+ 0.00	+ 0.00

NYSE Index									
NBB	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.
Composite	94.44	94.32	94.32	+ 0.14	+ 0.14	+ 0.14	+ 0.14	+ 0.14	+ 0.14
Industrials	112.26	112.28	112.12	-0.14	-0.14	-0.14	-0.14	-0.14	-0.14
Trans.	93.25	93.05	93.22	+ 0.15	+ 0.15	+ 0.15	+ 0.15	+ 0.15	+ 0.15
Finance	93.34	93.65	93.65	-0.31	-0.31	-0.31	-0.31	-0.31	-0.31
Trans.	93.34	93.65	93.65	-0.31	-0.31	-0.31	-0.31	-0.31	-0.31
Trans.	93.34	93.65	93.65	-0.31	-0.31	-0.31	-0.31	-0.31	-0.31
Trans.	93.34	93.65	93.65	-0.31	-0.31	-0.31	-0.31	-0.31	-0.31
Trans.	93.34	93.65	93.65	-0.31	-0.31	-0.31	-0.31	-0.31	-0.31
Trans.	93.34	93.65	93.65	-0.31	-0.31	-0.31	-0.31	-0.31	-0.31

Thursday's NYSE Closing

Vol. of 4 p.m.
Prev. 4 p.m. Vol.
Prev. Consolidated Class
Tables include the nationwide prices
Up to the closing on Wall Street

AMEX Diaries									
Advanced	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.
Declined	162	162	162	162	+ 0.00	+ 0.00	+ 0.00	+ 0.00	+ 0.00
Unchanged	162	162	162	162	+ 0.00	+ 0.00	+ 0.00	+ 0.00	+ 0.00
New Highs	9	9	9	9	+ 0.00	+ 0.00	+ 0.00	+ 0.00	+ 0.00
New Lows	12	12	12	12	+ 0.00	+ 0.00	+ 0.00	+ 0.00	+ 0.00
Volume up	1,665,000	1,665,000	1,665,000	1,665,000	+ 0.00	+ 0.00	+ 0.00	+ 0.00	+ 0.00
Volume down	2,679,445	2,679,445	2,679,445	2,679,445	+ 0.00	+ 0.00	+ 0.00	+ 0.00	+ 0.00

NASDAQ Index									
Class C	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.
Composite	212.52	212.57	212.57	212.57	+ 0.05	+ 0.05	+ 0.05	+ 0.05	+ 0.05
Industrials	212.52	212.57	212.57	212.57	+ 0.05	+ 0.05	+ 0.05	+ 0.05	+ 0.05
Finance	212.52	212.57	212.57	212.57	+ 0.05	+ 0.05	+ 0.05	+ 0.05	+ 0.05
Trans.	212.52	212.57	212.57	212.57	+ 0.05	+ 0.05	+ 0.05	+ 0.05	+ 0.05
Utilities	212.52	212.57	212.57	212.57	+ 0.05	+ 0.05	+ 0.05	+ 0.05	+ 0.05
Banks	212.52	212.57	212.57	212.57	+ 0.05	+ 0.05	+ 0.05	+ 0.05	+ 0.05
Trans.	212.52	212.57	212.57	212.57	+ 0.05	+ 0.05	+ 0.05	+ 0.05	+ 0.05

AMEX Most Actives									
Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.
Indus	127.15	128.24	124.04	125.12	+ 4.77	+ 4.77	+ 4.77	+ 4.77	+ 4.77
Unit	127.15	128.24	124.04	125.12	+ 4.77	+ 4.77	+ 4.77	+ 4.77	+ 4.77
ComCo	127.15	128.24	124.04	125.12	+ 4.77	+ 4.77	+ 4.77	+ 4.77	+ 4.77
Trans.	127.15	128.24	124.04	125.12	+ 4.77	+ 4.77	+ 4.77	+ 4.77	+ 4.77
Finance	127.15	128.24	124.04	125.12	+ 4.77	+ 4.77	+ 4.77	+ 4.77	+ 4.77
Trans.	127.15								

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Ennia and Ago, the Dutch Insurers, Sign Accord for Merger Next Month

AMSTERDAM (Reuters) — Ennia and AGO Holding said Thursday that they have signed a merger agreement setting up a new company called Ago, which will rank as the Netherlands' second-largest insurance group after Nationale Nederlanden. The combined revenue of Ennia and Ago in 1982 was 7 billion guilders (\$2.4 billion).

The merger is expected to come into effect on Nov. 30 following shareholder meetings of the two companies Nov. 17. Ordinary shares of Ago will be quoted on the stock exchanges of Amsterdam, London, Basel, Geneva and Zurich.

According to earlier statements, the AGO Association, holder of all AGO shares, will transfer its nominal 50-million-guilder AGO share capital to Ennia in return for nominal 55.5-million-guilder ordinary and nominal 30-million-guilder preference Ennia shares.

Bonn Cabinet to Meet on Steel Plan

BONN (AP) — The cabinet of Chancellor Helmut Kohl will decide next Wednesday whether to help finance the merger of the steel-making units of Thyssen and Krupp Stahl, an Economic Ministry spokesman said Thursday. Mr. Kohl met late Wednesday with key ministers, including Economics Minister Otto Lembke, to discuss West Germany's steel and shipyard industry.

Early Thursday Mr. Lembke told the West German news agency, DPA, that government assistance for the steel merger would be made available only if the two companies reduced their demands for public funds. He also said that the government to call on the European Community to limit steel imports to West Germany.

The Thyssen-Krupp forms a key element of proposals to streamline the industry in face of excess capacity and a slump in demand. Merge negotiations failed a week ago when Thyssen Chairman Dieter Spethmann demanded that the government finance 1.5 billion Deutsche marks (357 million) in costs connected with the merger. The government is understood to be offering 300 million DM.

Director of Guinness Peat Resigns

LONDON (Reuters) — A Guinness Peat Group non-executive director, Giorgio Rossi, has resigned from the board after disagreeing with the terms for a merger with Moorside Trust, Guinness Peat said Thursday.

Mr. Rossi is a director of Cofi, a Swiss-Luxembourg investment company that holds 8.23 percent of Guinness Peat, the London-based investment banking and financial services concern. He favored the merger plan but considered the 40-pence-a-share price at which Guinness Peat shares were undervalued in the offer too low. Guinness Peat shares were last quoted on the stock exchange at 46 pence.

FTC Chief's Former GM Tie Cited

WASHINGTON (WP) — Chrysler on Wednesday called on Federal Trade Commission Chairman James C. Miller to disqualify himself from ruling on the joint venture between General Motors and Toyota because he was paid more than \$50,000 in consulting fees from GM.

Joseph A. Califano Jr., a lawyer representing Chrysler, wrote to Mr. Miller that his participation in the case would "leave a cloud of suspicion" over any decision on the GM-Toyota plan, which the FTC is reviewing for possible antitrust violations. Mr. Califano also hinted that if the FTC approves the venture, Chrysler would challenge the ruling in court.

Mr. Miller worked as a consultant for GM between 1978 and 1980 on Occupational Safety and Health Administration enforcement cases against the automaker. GM and Toyota have announced a \$300-million plan to produce a new subcompact car in a now abandoned GM plant in Fremont, California. Chrysler and Ford have challenged the venture on the grounds that it could create a "monopoly" in the auto industry.

Nissan Opposition to U.K. Plant Ends

TOKYO (Reuters) — The chairman of Nissan Motor, Katsuji Kawamata, has dropped his reservations about a company proposal to build a car plant in Britain, a company spokesman said Thursday. The long-stalled project is still opposed by Nissan's union, industry sources said.

Klockner to Change Corporate Status

DUISBURG (Reuters) — Klockner und Co. will change its corporate status from Jan. 1, 1984, to comply with the altered legal standing of its owner, the West German trading group said Thursday.

Starting in January, the company will be a "kommanditgesellschaft auf aktien," a company limited by shares but having one or more partners. It currently is a limited partnership in which the private foundation, the Peter Klockner-Familienstiftung, is sole limited partner, owning the bulk of the company.

U.S. Jobless Claims Rise Slightly

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The number of people seeking state unemployment benefits for the first time increased to 413,000 for the week ended Oct. 8, a gain of 10,000 over the previous week but not a major gain, the Labor Department reported Thursday.

A department spokesman, Steve McManus, said the rise in the seasonally adjusted figure represented a normal weekly fluctuation in new benefit claims. The week before, claims fell by 12,000. A year ago, during the depths of the recession, the number of seasonally adjusted initial claims was 669,000.

Brazil Seen Unlikely to Meet Terms

(Continued from Page 11) held down, thus persuading participants in Brazil's economy not to raise prices.

In September, the IMF orchestrated a tentative agreement between the Brazilian government and industrial governments and banks under which Brazil agreed to a long list of specific objectives. Compliance was in doubt, however, even when the terms were first being negotiated during the summer.

The objectives included a reduction in the inflation rate, from the 170 percent of the last 12 months to 55 percent by the end of 1984, and a reduction of the deficit in Brazil's balance of payments to \$6 billion or \$7 billion next year from \$15 billion last year. Brazil also agreed

Italy Plans Probe Of Bourse Agency

ROME — The Finance and Treasury Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, after two weeks of informal hearings, has voted to investigate the National Bourse Commission, Consob, parliamentary sources said Thursday.

The decision, made Wednesday, reflects a view that the nine-year-old body has been unable to establish adequate control over stock market activities and the financial conduct of the corporate sector. Consob was established in 1974 to ensure the regularity of corporate accounts and over-the-counter stock markets. With the Bank of Italy, it approves the management and prospectuses of mutual funds.

Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)

Price	Mon.	Tues.	Fri.	Mon.
100	100.000	—	—	—
105	105.75	105.25	—	—
110	—	112.25	112.25	—
115	—	117.25	117.25	—
120	—	122.25	122.25	—
125	—	125.25	125.25	—
130	—	130.25	130.25	—
135	—	135.25	135.25	—
140	—	140.25	140.25	—

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to sharp cuts in public spending, elimination of subsidies to wheat farmers and cuts in the growth of the money supply.

Some of these provisions are already in jeopardy. *Gazeta Mercantil*, Brazil's leading financial newspaper, reported this week that economists at the government-financed Getulio Vargas Foundation found that prices soared 6 percent in a recent 10-day period. Another article announced that the federal budget deficit would exceed the IMF goals.

The IMF agreement is still not official. Hundreds of banks that have lent to Brazil have to accept its terms, only the biggest participants in the negotiations. Also, Brazil has to demonstrate before mid-November a determination to live up to the terms. The board of the IMF will meet to vote on the program at that time.

Mr. Chacel, director of research in the Institute of Economic at the Getulio Vargas Foundation, said the IMF requirement that Brazil reduce its balance of payments deficit would only result in production bottlenecks in the economy and an eventual rise in unemployment.

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Squabbling Exporters Worsen the Prospects For New Tea Agreement

By Brij Khindaria
International Herald Tribune

GENEVA — Prospects for an international tea agreement that would bring more predictability to world tea prices have worsened considerably because of continuing squabbles among the main tea-producing countries.

Arguments have become so divisive that some producers see further talks as futile.

The latest round of talks among producers ended Friday at the Rotterdam-based International Tea Promotion association, forecast by some participants to be the first step toward disbanding the association, created only two years ago.

Sri Lanka, the second-largest tea exporter, has already withdrawn, while India, the largest exporter, paying nearly half the association's budget, delayed an earlier decision to withdraw pending further talks among producers.

Kenya, the third-largest exporter and the newest major factor in world markets, is the only major country satisfied with the association, which it hopes will help to erode some of India's and Sri Lanka's market shares in Europe and the United States.

Separate talks in Geneva among tea producers and consumers for an International Tea Agreement ended inconclusively last Friday. These talks are likely to be abandoned altogether if producers fail to settle their differences when they meet again, without the consumers, in Geneva next June 23.

The International Tea Agreement would try to stabilize tea prices through export controls, as compared with the Rotterdam-based association, which promotes tea as a drink.

The main argument among the Big Three is now on the size of export quotas that each should have over the next three to five years to prevent excessive supplies from depressing prices.

The current climate for negotiations is the best in nearly a decade because prices are at about 150 percent (\$2.25) a pound (.4536 kilogram) and demand outstrips supply sufficiently to keep the market firm.

But the problems involved seem insurmountable mainly because Kenya's future export needs, both countries would have to drastically reduce their own exports because demand is not expected to rise fast enough to absorb so much new tea.

The Indians and Sri Lankans blame multinational tea companies — including Brooke Bond, Lyons, Lipton and Typhoo — for inciting Kenya to scuttle cooperation among producers. These companies invested heavily in Kenyan tea plantations in the late 1970s after Sri Lanka had nationalized plantations. Unionized labor and less ef-

ficient management also raised the cost of Indian tea.

To make matters worse, the companies have raised the share of Kenyan tea in blends that sell to more than 50 percent while cutting the share of Indian and Sri Lankan tea to less than a quarter. This threatens stagnating demand for those two countries' exports.

Trading was allowed in government and commercial bonds, and there was immediate heavy trading on the floor, with prices rising 8 percent to 11 percent, indicating a measure of public confidence in government bonds.

The key test comes Monday, when the exchange reopens for share trading, which affects the entire business sector and a half-million small investors — one in every three Israeli households.

The market closed Oct. 9 to head off a possible crash of bank shares after the public panicked by statistics showing a sharp increase in foreign debt and a swelling trade deficit, despite a record trade deficit in tea exports. The package was introduced last Saturday.

Despite the general confusion that prevailed among brokers and banks throughout the week, the arrangement has been effective. Under the monetary package, the government set a rate of 7.80 Hong Kong dollars to the U.S. dollar for exchange between the government's exchange fund and the two note-issuing banks.

Nevertheless, interest rates for long-term money have not risen and in some cases have dropped. Raymond Kwok, the chief dealer for First Pacific Finance Ltd., warned Thursday that interest rates might drop significantly once the dollar stabilized around the 7.80 level, and there is no more arbitrage to squeeze the pool of Hong Kong dollars.

While profit-taking is wide-

Israeli Market Is Reopened on Limited Basis

The Associated Press

TEL AVIV — The Tel Aviv Stock Exchange reopened for limited trading Thursday, 10 business days after the market was closed to avert a panic in bank stocks.

Trading was allowed in government and commercial bonds, and there was immediate heavy trading on the floor, with prices rising 8 percent to 11 percent, indicating a measure of public confidence in government bonds.

The elation in Hong Kong government circles over the two days of talks on the colony's future was obvious Thursday, although one reliable source warned against overreaction, saying he was merely "disposed to being encouraged" by the two-day session.

Brokers warned, however, that the currency's strength was more a result of the government's new monetary arrangement with the two note-issuing banks — Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corp. and Chartered Bank — rather than a reaction to the two-day negotiations in Beijing. The package was introduced last Saturday.

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Hong Kong Dollar Shows Firmness As Pressures Shift to Interest Rates

By Dinah Lee
International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — While the Hong Kong market's reaction to the news Thursday that the fifth round of Chinese-British talks was "useful and constructive" was mixed, the Hong Kong dollar, for the past four months a dependable barometer of political as well as commercial mood, was strong.

"Now we're waiting to see if the squeeze can create a real demand and not just demand at gunpoint for Hong Kong dollars," one local broker said. "The market may find a way of digging a hole through the package — some way of chipping cash notes."

On Wednesday overnight interest rates for Hong Kong dollars spiraled from an early 18.20 percent to high 21 percent. Thursday they had settled at around 20 percent.

Profit-taking spread in two ways: Banks using overdraft facilities with the Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corp. costing around 21 percent could lead on the money market for nearly twice that, or they could borrow on the money market to take advantage of the differential between the note-issuing rate of exchange and the foreign exchange rates.

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OBSERVER

Getting Your Number

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — When the credit-card company sent a bill of several thousand dollars for first-class airline tickets I was naturally offended. I resented my credit-card company so much that I never left home without its card. I wanted my credit-card company to respect me and thought it did. But now — this monstrous allegation.

Thousands of dollars for first-class airline tickets! I writhed in disgust at the thought. That anyone should think me the sort who flies first-class would be humiliating. That my own credit-card company would even suspect me of it — here was treacherous betrayal of all that respect I had given it with my monthly checks.

All right, I do fly first-class now and then. But only when somebody else is paying the bill. Does any same person pay his own hard-earned money for first-class when for a negligible percentage of the first-class fare he can ride in the rear with less discomfort than beef en route to market?

I studied this insulting bill closely. It accused me of first-class flying between Los Angeles and Houston with an occasional jaunt to Chicago, and even a trip to Cleveland. I phoned my credit-card company.

"Start the slightest rumor that I'd even dream of flying first-class to Cleveland, and I'll sue you for so much you won't even be able to afford a new fedora for Kari Mailden," I said.

That got their attention. Doubtless there was a mistake, they said.

While they investigated I pondered the difficulties of having a numerical twin at large somewhere, passing himself off as me. True, the investigation showed he hadn't been using my name, but names are of little consequence nowadays beyond a small circle of family and friends. In today's world you are not who you are named; you are what you are numbered.

An unscrupulous conman in possession of your credit-card number, your Social Security number, your driver's license number, your insurance-policy number, your employer's payroll number, your Book of the Month Club number, your savings-account number

— flying first class to Cleveland is only a very small sample of what he can do to your identity and your estate.

I soon developed a curiosity about this utterly stranger who was sharing my life. While he was flying around he was after all, in some sense me — yes, me, not I. For it was certain that if we were to meet at an airline ticket counter while he was buying a ticket with my number, I would cry out, "So, swindler! You are me, are you?" rather than the grammatically precise, "You are I, are you?"

— this conclusion? Because also, I had formed an impression of him as a man who would sneer at grammatical precision — in short, as a man with little appreciation of life's niceties. He was, after all, a man not embarrassed to fly first class.

Oh, sure, he wasn't really paying for it, but he was pretending to pay for it with his personal card number. No, you couldn't like a man of that character, just couldn't feel close to him even though he was bunkered down in the same number with you. I winced at the idea of what he talked about to his compatriots in the first-class seats.

I could imagine one of them turning to him after the first free drink and saying, "Who are you with?" This is the first time first-class passengers always ask to break the ice: "Who are you with?" This is to find out whether you belong to a more important corporation than they do so they'll know whether to fawn on you, treat you as an equal, or have their seat changed.

I'm afraid my numerical twin replica, "I'm with Consolidated Universal," That's because, being the kind of idiot willing to pretend he's dumb enough to spend his own money on first-class seats, he probably doesn't know that Consolidated Universal is the Typhoid Mary of Wall Street.

I'd like him to be the kind of man who, asked, "Who are you with?" says, "I'm not with, I'm into — into credit-card fraud." That's a man who can make an airplane conversation entertaining. I doubt this fellow is up to it.

New York Times Service

By Michael Gibson

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — There is something ingratiating about the whole notion of devoting eight exhibitions throughout Paris to "150 Years of Architecture in Chicago" — and what really makes it so is that it arose out of a burst of enthusiasm. The enthusiasm was that of Ante Gibota, who runs the Paris Art Center and the Galerie d'Art International and who was given a guided tour of Chicago some years ago by a cabdriver who had lost his way and wanted to please his frustrated passenger.

Gibota developed a passion (he has so far taken about 6,000 photos of the city's architecture in the course of several visits) and he was able to communicate his excitement to various public and private institutions in Paris and persuade the Pompidou Center to organize an encounter between the public and four of Chicago's leading architects: Walter Netsch, Wojciech Madszki, Harry Weese and Bertrand Goldberg, whose work is shown in four private galleries.

The exhibitions suffer from the drawback inherent in almost any show devoted to architecture: you are dealing with a reality whose

Chicago on the Seine

Windy City Architecture Generates Burst of Exhibitions in Paris

essence resides in the fact that it surrounds, sustains and swoops above the person approaching it, living, working or playing in it. An architecture exhibition is mainly composed of photos and models, and in the present case some decorative elements salvaged from Louis Sullivan's Stock Exchange Building. But provided one goes along with this limitation the combined show constitutes an encyclopedic summary of the history of architecture in Chicago. There is also a catalog, with almost 400 pages about the size of an LP record jacket, which presents the city's past, its present situation, the legacy of Frank Lloyd Wright, and current trends. These four main elements are covered in the exhibitions at the Paris Art Center, Musée-Galerie de la SEITA, the École des Beaux-Arts and the Institut Français d'Architecture.

Weisse was hardly more tender: "The style that is appearing now is chiffling neo-fascist and macho." But at another point he was heard to declare that "an architect

will do anything because he's afraid that if he doesn't somebody else will."

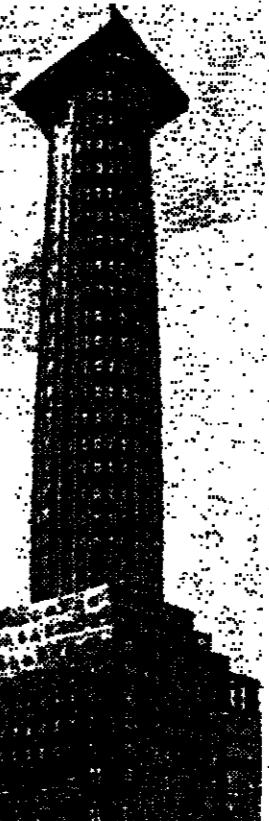
"What gave Chicago architecture its specific quality?" somebody asked Bertrand Goldberg.

"It was originally commissioned by Boston bankers," said Goldberg with a smile, "and they told the architects: we want your buildings to be simple, straightforward and with as little plumbing as possible." This is clearly the spirit behind the work of William Le Baron Jenney, of Louis Sullivan at times, and of Holabird and Roche, though Sullivan was capable of including decorative elements that rivaled Bavarian baroque in intricacy (at the Carson, Pirie, Scott department store, for instance, recently restored), while Holabird and Roche committed that mammoth Grecian blockhouse of City Hall that immediately makes it obvious to anyone that you can't fight it.

It is most interesting to see the *panorama* of Frank Lloyd Wright's work because we tend to remember things like the Robie House, the Johnson Building or the Guggenheim Museum and forget the numerous houses that look much like the average solid suburban home of the period.

The years between the wars saw the rise of some quaint buildings, including the Chicago Tribune Tower. Adolf Loos submitted a project (that was not accepted) representing a tower 30 stories high in the shape of a Greek column with pediment and capital.

The same period saw the Century of Progress exhibition of 1933, which included George Fred Keck's "house of tomorrow" that enjoyed solar heating and looked like the stern of a steamer. But then came the post-war period and Mies van der Rohe, the originator of the glass slab building (for instance the Seagram's Building in New York) and the puritanically functional show box (the twin towers on Chicago's Lake Shore Drive). This may sound like an invidious description, but Mies did design some impressive buildings and was undoubtedly a necessary moment in



Adolf Loos's proposal: A tower that didn't get built.

architecture, purging it of needless posturing and obliging the architects to get to the point.

The four visiting architects also have produced some very handsome buildings, not all of them in Chicago (Goldberg's Health Sciences Center for the State University of New York, for instance), and some unusually imaginative structures too, like Weese's Corn Crib House, or Netsch's Joseph Regenstein Library.

The extraordinary expansion of Chicago itself in the 150 years since it became a town has given architects a formidable playground — the 1871 fire helped some, too, and so did the familiar American penchant for tearing down buildings to put up new ones. The destruction of Sullivan's Stock Exchange building distresses Le Monde's architecture critic, Frédéric Edelmann, co-organizer of the event, who comments tongue in cheek, "it's as though we, in Paris, had torn down Bataud's Halle."

The show is probably the next best thing to going to Chicago — it will show a visitor more than he would ever get to see on the spot. The show is probably the next best thing to going to Chicago — it will show a visitor more than he would ever get to see on the spot.

PEOPLE

Mother Teresa Settles Dispute With Liverpool

The Nobel Peace Prize winner Mother Teresa flew to Liverpool Wednesday to settle a claim by the city council that the hostel for homeless women run by her order was unfit to live in. The 73-year-old leader of the Sisters of Charity flew in from Calcutta, where her work among the poor brought her world recognition, met with councillors and Roman Catholic Church leaders, then returned to India. The city councillors, the church officials and Mother Teresa agreed that the council held ultimate responsibility for the homeless and would provide overnight accommodation for them; the three parties said in a joint statement. The sisters would provide services to the needy during the day, it said.

Mayor Harold Washington of Chicago sent out the alarm: \$31,000 worth of lithographs were missing. Now 11 of the art works have been discovered in former Mayor Jane Byrne's apartment building. Jay McMullen, husband of the former mayor, said he was rummaging around the couple's storage vault Tuesday looking for his winter clothes when he ran across 11 of the lithographs. The real estate tycoon Arthur Rubloff said he paid \$1,000 each for the turn-of-the-century scenes before giving them to the city as a gift. Byrne said the lithographs were given to her as a personal gift but that she was relinquishing all claim. Twelve other lithographs have been recovered.

Katherine Nathan, the British woman who left a fortune worth \$670,000 (more than \$1 million) after her death last year, had a daughter before her marriage, according to the *Times* of London. The newspaper said Elsie Brown, a friend of Nathan's, disclosed the existence of the child. The fortune will go to the British Treasury if no heirs are located. If the daughter is still alive, she could file a claim for it. Brown also said Nathan spoke of a brother in Ireland and cousins in England. She said the baby was born before World War I and the father was the son of an American millionaire. The *Times* article did not indicate whether Brown was able to provide any clue to the father's identity. Nathan, whose marriage was childless, died without leaving a will.

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